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PROSECUTIONS FAVORED TO END CITY GANG RULE

'Racketeers' Fear Federal Courts, Study in Chicago Indicates

VOTERS' HELP NEEDED TO STOP EXTORTION

Publicity Against Terrorism and Graft Recommended in Report

That "racketeers" have extorted millions of dollars from persons in Chicago by means of intimidation and violence is awakening other cities to a realization that vigorous action is needed to combat this new menace to business and government. Recommendations made as the result of investigations are discussed in three articles on "racketeering," of which the following is the last.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Federal court prosecutions offer one of the most forceful means of dealing with "racketeering," according to a study of the extortion activities of Chicago gangs, just published in book form here.

Under the title of "It's a Racket," Gordon L. Hostetter and Thomas Quinn Beesley have compiled a picture of the racketeering methods, together with the story of efforts which have been made to subdue this new form of crime. Mr. Hostetter is the executive secretary-treasurer of the Employers' Association of Chicago.

Separation of the police departments from politics also constitutes one of the vital problems in dealing with the racketeer, the authors declare, as the first of five suggestions which they believe will remedy the conditions.

The other proposals are: Modernize the machinery for the administration of justice; purge the judicial bench of dishonesty and incompetence; foster intelligent and conscientious voting at every election, and promote a "resurgence of American idealism which shall, as formerly, take very definite cognizance of a concept of life not rooted altogether in material things."

Because the United States is largely an industrial country, the authors declare, it offers unusual opportunity for rackets, which flourish in all the leading cities, above all Chicago. In a country where great wealth buys position and standing in a community, the amassing of wealth is often looked upon as the supreme end. The racketeer is, however, very fearful of publicity, of ex-

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Nice Crisp Rolls Missed at Lisbon Breakfast Tables

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—The Portuguese Government has made a decree that alters deep-rooted Portuguese habits, by forbidding bread to be made at night. The fresh crisp rolls which 80 per cent of the population used to enjoy, continental fashion, with their light early meal is a thing of the past. The stale loaf of the day before, or toast for those who have time to make it, are not appreciated by the general public, which expresses its dissatisfaction at this sudden change.

The decree was made in the first place in answer to an appeal put forward by the Operatives' Union that bakers, like other folk, should be allowed to sleep at night and work during the day. Sanitary reasons were also a factor toward its enactment.

Now all the bakeries have been fitted with suitable sanitary arrangements and the men are obliged to wear clean overalls while at work. Many of the bakers not only slept but lived in the bakeries, which was a great economy, for rooms here, however poorly furnished, are very expensive. They complain that they now have to pay for their rooms and have no rise in salary, as the Government forbade any increase that might bring about a corresponding rise in the cost of bread.

Another result of this new condition of things is that only about half the usual quantity of bread is now consumed in Lisbon.

WORLD COURT NAMES PROCEDURE BOARD

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—In its session for administrative matters, the World Court constituted its chamber for summary procedure for 1929, which will be composed as follows: President, Prof. D. Anzilotti, Italy; members, Prof. Max Huber, Switzerland; Dr. B. C. J. Loder, the Netherlands, who substitutes for Prof. Rafael Altamira, Spain, and Charles E. Hughes, United States.

Ake Hammarskjoeld, Sweden, Registrar of the Court since the original constitution, was re-elected for the period 1930 to 1936.

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London Chimes Heard by Sydney Listeners-In

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

FOLLOWING earlier unofficial tests a telephone conversation between London and Sydney, N. S. W., was successfully carried out yesterday. Listeners in Sydney at 5 p. m. clearly heard St. Paul's Cathedral chiming 8 a. m., 11,600 miles away, following which F. W. Tonkin, editor, Sydney Daily Telegraph Pictorial, talked with Guy Innes, London manager, Australian Newspapers Cable Service.

The voices were heard more clearly than is often the case with local calls and the test, which was operated through the Rugby Baldock long wave stations, forecasts early establishment of commercial service.

TOKYO IN TOUCH WITH ZEPPELIN NEARING JAPAN

Dirigible Passes Halfway Mark Without Incident Over Siberia

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese Government wireless have begun picking up the air liner Graf Zeppelin as she steadily drew nearer Japan on her round-the-world flight.

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP)—The Hamburg American Line has received a wireless message from the Zeppelin stating that Dr. Hugo Eckener expected to arrive in Tokyo Monday night, mid-European time, or presumably some time Monday afternoon, eastern standard time.

Dr. Eckener informed the station he was using only three of his five motors because of the favorable winds blowing over Siberia. He said the motors were showing no strain and that all was well on board.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin, far over isolated Siberia, speeding eastward just south of the arctic circle, at 7 a. m., Aug. 17, mid-European time (1:00 a. m., eastern standard time) gave her position as 64 north 95 east.

The position given by Dr. Hugo Eckener to his home port at Friedrichshafen placed the Graf Zeppelin definitely beyond the half-way mark of her 7000-mile journey to Tokyo on the second lap of her round-the-world flight.

She was about 200 miles due east of the Jenissei River which approximately marked the half-way point. The region is a sparsely inhabited one, the nearest large town being Ussudjakt, about 150 miles to the north.

The Graf was at the headwaters of the Vlokhina River which is a tributary of the lower Tungusk. She had crossed the central Siberian steppes, and was approaching the extended mountainous region before reaching the next great river valley, that of the Lena. Her course was carrying her toward the Turymokit Mountains north of the Irkutsk region.

MOSCOW (AP)—Radio dispatches from Tobolsk Aug. 17 said the Graf Zeppelin at 9 a. m. eastern European time, or 2 a. m. eastern standard time, was flying at 85 east longitude 60 north lattitude at about 3000 feet altitude. Russian aviators who met the ship from Tobolsk said its speed was reduced. The position was about 250 miles due north of Tomsk.

Tomsk is about 700 miles east of the position at which the last previous official report placed the dirigible five hours before. It, therefore, appeared highly improbable that the airship had advanced thus far on its journey, in view of its previous average speed of about 60 miles an hour.

RUSSIA DENIES CHINESE CHARGE OF AGGRESSION

Declares Action on Border Strictly Defensive in Face of Provocation

MOSCOW (AP)—Reports that the Nationalist Government at Nanking has informed the signatories of the Kellogg pact that Russia has started an offensive in Manchuria are declared in Soviet circles to offer conclusive proof that China "is acting as a blind tool in the hands of a vast imperialist combine" determined to challenge Soviet power on the field of battle.

The Russians contend that the Soviet Union has been adopting only strictly resisting measures in the face of "the most unprecedented provocation in modern history."

PEIPING, China (AP)—Official Chinese reports say that 700 Soviet cavalrymen were repulsed on Aug. 16 in an attack on Jalainor, on the Chinese Eastern Railway, 22 miles south of Manchuli.

The Soviet troops were supported by artillery, the Chinese garrison resisting with rifle fire and machine guns. Twelve Russians and four Chinese were killed.

The Russians remained on Chinese soil about three hours.

TOKYO (AP)—Dispatches to the Asahi Shimbun from Pogranichnaya say that Chinese and Russian outposts had clashed south of Pogranichnaya on the morning of Aug. 14, when Russian cavalry are alleged to have invaded Chinese territory. Since the clash the Chinese garrison at Pogranichnaya had been reinforced.

Rengo dispatches from Harbin said that Chinese and Russian troops clashed at 5 p. m. Aug. 16 on the Chinese Eastern Railway 31 miles northwest of Pogranichnaya. After a brief exchange of firing the Russians retired.

Invading Russian Army

MUKDEN, Manchuria (AP)—Official Chinese reports issued in Mukden stated that 10,000 Russian troops with machine-guns and 30 field guns crossed the Manchurian border Aug. 16 on both sides of Manchuli in Western Manchuria.

Guard for Railway

SHANGHAI (AP)—Marshal Chang Hsue-liang of Manchuria has ordered the mobilization of 20,000 troops to guard the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Flood of Pleas For Aid Checked by Farm Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Overwhelmed with requests from farm organizations for accommodations from the $500,000,000 agricultural relief fund, the Federal Farm Board has called a halt.

No further hearings to would-be borrowers will be granted, except in cases of the utmost emergency, until the board has caught up with pending requests.

Since the board organized a month ago some 40 organizations have sent in pleas for financial assistance, an average of 10 a week. The board is setting up a comprehensive administrative organization, one function of which will be to deal with requests for commodity loans. It is to be composed of financial experts and appraisers and will co-operate with the legal division that is being established.

Trustees of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, who have been negotiating with the board for a large amount of money, are seeking an arrangement through which the board can use the intermediate credit banks for the board's financial operations.

Uganda Elephants Pull Clever Stunts Better Than Trained Circus 'Bulls'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Elephants in Uganda are now pretty generally grasping the policy being pursued toward them, states the Game Warden's annual report just received here.

They understand they are free to roam without molestation over large specified areas, whose boundaries they quite understand, but that they must not cross certain roads to raid the native farms in contiguous regions, and that if these regulations are broken they are at once driven back into their own territories.

It is a common local joke that, thanks to years of education on the part of the Game Wardens' Department, every elephant in the colony carries a complete map of it in its head. Some, in fact most of them, are now using this knowledge to avoid prohibited districts, but others use it to invest methods of circumventing the Game Warden.

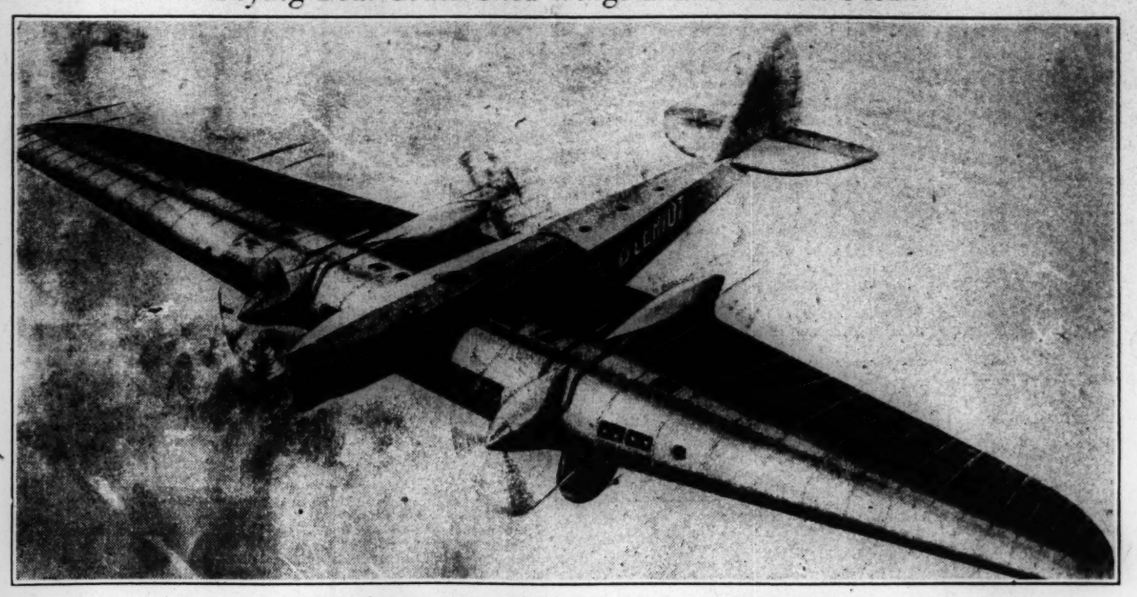
These recalcitrant elephants send forward pilot bulls in advance of the herd when about to raid farms and, if driven back, generally allow a fortnight to elapse and then try again in the hope that the watcher has gone away. In a recent case, however, different tactics were followed. After being detected and turned back in an attempt to cross a main road into some extensive shambas (farms), instead of waiting two weeks before trying again, the pilot bulls led the herd 30 miles to the west to a point which had evidently been prospected and found unguarded previously, traversing the road at a point where they had never before been known to cross. More than 1000 elephants followed them and it was evident that the whole affair had been carefully worked out in advance.

Later, as an experiment in control tactics, a huge herd which, in May, always gathers by a certain river, was purposely disturbed and it was noticed how they had learnt to associate the crossing of roads with danger as they formed groups hundreds strong before rushing over them. As soon as they had reached the ordinary fully reserved areas they ceased their retreat and took up a massed position for defense. They were prepared to fight if interfered with in what they had now been taught was free territory for them. It is estimated that male elephants in Uganda are increasing at the rate of 1000 a year while, with the increase in population and agriculture, the land available for them is becoming less.

One herd, known as the Buyaga, has been notorious for many years for its sagacity. These elephants prefer to live alongside the natives and secure food from their farms, taking advantage of the desire of the Game Wardens' Department to drive them away to less populated areas without harming them. On one occasion they detached three of their worst members to hunt the sub-warden observing them, and he had a very exciting time.

This herd has also developed a method of leading the officers of the department along "selected" routes, which they do not even follow at other times themselves, through water holes and swamps and black mud until they discourage the attentions of the game rangers. In fact, it has become a game of intelligence between the Game Warden and the elephants in this particular region where, at present, the latter have countered every move of the former by a better one.

Flying Boat Could Shed Wings and Cruise on Ocean



Design of Multimotored Monoplane Which Has Been Proposed by Louis Bleriot, Leader in the Early Development of French Aviation, for Regular Trips Across the Atlantic Ocean. Passenger Saloons, Goods Containers and Fuel Tanks, as Well as the Engines, Are Inside the Huge Hollow Wing.

The Upper Part of the Central Hull Is a Large, Detachable, Boat-Like Structure. In the Event of a Forced Descent Upon the Water, This Hull Could Be Separated Quickly From the Wings and Used as a Boat Which Would Operate Under Its Own Power and Accommodate the Passengers and Crew.

HOOVER NAMES ONE WAY TO TEST GOOD NEIGHBORS

President Is Formally Welcomed by Virginia Citizens Living Near Camp

MADISON, Va. (AP)—President Hoover was formally welcomed to the soil of Virginia by the citizens of this little mountain community near his Rapidan River camp and in a brief speech in reply explained why he considered angling a happy pastime for the Chief Executive of a powerful nation.

Fishing, he said, afforded an avenue through which Presidents might escape to their own thoughts away from the "pneumatic hammer of constant personal contacts."

Besides the welcome from those in whose neighborhoods the President has selected a week-end abode, Mr. Hoover formally was greeted by Gov. Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, in behalf of the State which for the first time since the Civil War broke away from the Democratic Party to give him its electoral vote last November.

The President said he and Mrs. Hoover felt "greatly honored by the generous reception" accorded them. "It is a welcome," he added, "as one of your neighbors, and it is as a neighbor that I participate with you.

"I often think," he went on, "the test of good neighbors is whether one can always be sure when the family meets an emergency it can cheerfully borrow half a dozen eggs or a few extra dishes."

Mr. Hoover said that inasmuch as Virginia in the early years of the Republic was the home of Presidents he felt it appropriate with the changing years that the President at least should have a week-end camp in the State.

Motorists Utilize Tires for Ring-Toss

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—Nine years ago, with Berkeley property-owners complaining that their yards were being littered with discarded automobile tires, a member of the Red Cross suggested that a totem pole, Indian symbol of the duty each member owed to his tribe, be erected for motorists to "ring" with old tires. The proceeds were to go to charity.

Now more than $500 annually is turned over to the Red Cross from the sale of the old tires, and 15 cities in California are laying plans for the erection of similar totem poles.

A prominent lawyer of Berkeley in eight years has donated 79 tires. Many of them were given to him by friends who had not heard of the totem pole. The pole was erected by the Berkeley Lions Club.

Miner's Pick and Shovel Not Needed in Colorado

LAKE CITY, Colo. (AP)—The dark cloud that brought a cloudburst into this vicinity recently has had a golden lining. The cloudburst sent water down the hillsides over land rich in ores, and in many places the earth was washed away.

A landslide on one hill uncovered the vein of an old mine, and no longer made it necessary for the owners to work under ground to reach the gold. Scores of prospectors are in the district. Many of them remember when the Lynd brothers found on the surface neary a carload of gold and silver ore, netting them $6,000,000, following a cloudburst.

SPOKANE REFUELERS SOAR OVER CHEYENNE

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—The "Spokane Sun God," transcontinental refueling plane, piloted by Nick Mamer and Art Walker, soared over Cheyenne airport at 9:11 a. m. Saturday, and preparations were started for another refueling contact to enable the ship to proceed east to Cleveland.

The plane is attempting a non-stop round trip across the continent.

Paths to Naval Accord Charted; Mediterranean Question Involved

Franco-Italian Agreement Linked to Program of British and Americans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover and the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, are confronted with two distinct naval problems in their negotiations to effect maritime disarmament—the first, Anglo-American, and the second, Franco-Italian.

Each phase has its own issues, and all are inter-related. An agreement between the United States and Great Britain, in the opinion of authorities here, will be dependent upon an accord being arranged between France and Italy.

By this it is not meant that the United States and England could not come to an understanding without France and Italy, but unless the two latter countries are party to a naval pact it would be considered impracticable, certainly as far as Great Britain is concerned.

For, it is pointed out, Britain has vital interests in the Mediterranean, in the protection of its line of communications through Gibraltar and the Suez Canal to India and Australia. And it is in the Mediterranean where France and Italy are engaged in a naval race; the former to safeguard its communications with its African possessions with their vast reserves of man-power, and the lat-

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Proposals for Renunciation of Outgrown Claims Discussed at Williamstown

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The rapidly moving negotiations between Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and President Hoover for permanent Anglo-American naval reduction have sound prospects of a thorough success, according to the trend of opinion in disarmament discussions at the Institute of Politics.

A changing public opinion in both Great Britain and the United States is not only insistent upon an end to competitive armaments, but is equally prepared to accept mutual compromises to achieve an agreement where the Geneva Naval Conference of 1927 brought only disagreement.

Such, at least, is the majority opinion among speakers participating in the study of the prospects of disarmament under the round-table leadership of Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey, although the admiral himself, mindful of past failures, expressed skepticism as to the ultimate outcome.

The final assurance of success of the Hoover-MacDonald program must rest upon the faithful and full acceptance of the Pact of Paris and willingness not only to abandon war, but to abandon those national poli-

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Flag for Nations Will Be Chosen in Prize Contest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Th. Ruyssen, Secretary General of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies here, in announcing details of a competition for three prizes of 1000, 500 and 250 Dutch florins, for winning designs suitable for a League of Nations flag, attributed the contest to the generosity of a Dutch merchant.

"Surprise is often felt," Mr. Ruyssen says, "that the League of Nations, which includes more than 50 states, each of which has its own flag and arms, has no emblem it may call its own. This state of affairs is not without its serious drawbacks. In festivals or international exhibitions when public buildings are decked with the colors of all nations, the League, even while participating, has no emblem to represent it. The gentleman who conceived the idea of this competition to secure a design asked the federation to organize the affair. The plenary congress accepted the proposal and entrusted the Secretariat General with that task."

The jury will be composed of Charles van der Mandere, chairman and the Secretaries-General of the American, the Belgian, the British, the French, the German, the Italian, the Japanese and the Swiss League of Nations Societies or their representatives and, in addition, a representative of the Secretariat General.

The competition will be strictly anonymous. According to its terms, competitors are asked to deposit with the Secretariat General here, a colored model of the proposed design which should bear no signature nor any other indication which might disclose the identity of the author.

The jury will make the awards shortly after the close of the competition on Jan. 1, 1930, either at Brussels or The Hague. The contest is open to all countries.

KENTISH LADS GREET SCOUTS FROM ABROAD

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Five thousand Kentish Scouts held their own little jamboree at Foots Cray Place, country seat of County Commissioner Lord Waring, who welcomed their brother Scouts from Hungary and South Africa.

The entertainment included a luncheon, followed by a Wolf Cub parade, African Scouts' demonstration, maypole and Hungarian dances, English Sea Scouts' display and a grand march past Lord Waring.

Navy to Inquire Into Rapid Rise in Retirements

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because of the unprecedented number of resignations and voluntary retirements of line officers in the first seven months of this year, the Navy Department has undertaken an inquiry to learn why so many have given up their naval careers.

In this period, 99 line officers have left the service, 82 resigning and 17 retiring. This equals the number who left the service in the same manner in all of 1928, and does not include officers in special corps and bureaus, such as construction, yards and docks, ordnance, and on duty not connected with naval ships and posts.

So serious has the situation become that Rear Admiral R. H. Leigh, chief of the bureau of navigation, which handles all naval personnel matters, has instructed all officers who intend to leave the service voluntarily to state the reason.

A report to the December session of Congress is to be made by the Navy Department detailing the causes for the large increase in voluntary resignations. The total loss in the number of officers in 1928 exceeded the 1929 graduating class of 203 at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

HOLLOW WINGS TO BEAR HEAVY LOADS OVER SEA

Frenchman Designs Hybrid Plane to Ride Winds or Waves

By HARRY HARPER

(Author of "Twenty-five Years of Flying")

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The recent holding in London of an exhibition which traced the development of the airplane during the quarter century since Orville Wright made the first flight, has caused experts in Europe to speculate upon developments to be expected in the next 25 years.

Will the airplane of 1954 differ greatly in appearance from modern air craft? This question and others were discussed by Louis Bleriot, French airman who made the first flight across the English Channel in 1909, and who, on the 20th anniversary of that historic exploit, has recently been honored by both France and England.

"The line of development is indicated by progress being made with the monoplane," said M. Bleriot. "Many designers hitherto have favored the biplane, which has constructional advantages; but the trend is distinctly in favor of the monoplane. It is being found feasible to build very large hollow wings which combine lightness with strength in a way impossible not long ago.

Builders Avoid Resistance

"When one designs a large machine he adopts simplified construction which would not be adaptable to small craft. These improved methods enable one to effect considerable savings in weight. One gets rid of external projections and wind-resisting parts."

In M. Bleriot's own aircraft works in France his designers, under his personal direction, are evolving a series of extremely large commercial monoplanes. The latest trend in design is to employ one hollow wing, which is not only a lifting surface but a receptacle for an appreciable amount of the load carried. Engines are mounted in this wing, at front and back. Fuel tanks and goods compartments are located within it. Internal passageways are provided so that mechanics work while the machine is in flight. In advanced designs which are beginning to take shape, the ordinary central hull, or body, is virtually eliminated. Passenger saloons are provided in the hollow wing, which may be six or eight feet deep at its thickest point.

"One might picture the air machine of the future," said M. Bleriot, "as a gigantic flying wing in which everything—passengers, goods, mails, engines, crew and fuel—is contained within the huge, widespread structure, the only external projections being the rudders and elevators by which the machine is controlled."

M. Bleriot and his experts have been studying the possibility of regular air service over the Atlantic,

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Speculation on Naval Reduction Unwarranted, Says London Authority

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An earnest plea for the cessation of speculation on the subject of the MacDonald-Dawes naval reduction talks has been made by a prominent Downing Street observer in conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative.

Conversations have not yet reached the stage when it is profitable to mention figures, he said, and whenever anybody does so semi-official denials have been issued.

"Besides giving opportunity to the big navy folk on both sides of the Atlantic to get busy, a feeling of irritation has been caused among members of the general public who are genuinely anxious for the success of the parleys," says the Monitor's informant. "He characterized figures recently published as definitely wrong," due no doubt, he said, partly to the newspapers having only got hold of one end of the stick, partly to the fact that any figures put forward so far have been purely tentative and subject to amendment, even to withdrawal at a subsequent stage as circumstances require.

"The truth is," he went on to say, "Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Dawes are finding the task of establishing a basis of naval equality much more difficult than they anticipated at the outset. But both are sincerely and honestly determined to reach a satisfactory solution, and the public can safely leave the discussion in their hands, in the certainty that they are not using secrecy for illegitimate purposes, but because at the moment it is the only way to make progress.

"The Prime Minister has definitely promised to make a public announcement at the earliest possible moment, and there is reason to hope that he may find an opportunity to do so soon after his forthcoming talk with Mr. Dawes at Elgin next week." The Christian Science Monitor's informant concluded.

BRITISH REJECT OTHERS' OFFER ON REPARATIONS

'Too General,' Treasury Experts Declare After Studying Proposal

FRENCH AND ITALIANS STRESS CONCESSIONS

Chancellor Denies 60 Per Cent of Demands on Young Plan Have Been Met

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The offer made to meet British demands at the reparations conference here was insufficient, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has informed Henri Jaspar, Belgian Prime Minister. M. Jaspar called on the British delegate here in his rôle of intermediary between Great Britain and four other powers.

After a brief conversation with M. Jaspar, Mr. Snowden spent the rest of the day with British treasury experts drafting a reply to the offer, and the answer has been delivered. It is understood here that the other powers—which means primarily France and Italy—will have to make better terms for the British if they expect to reach an agreement.

French and Italians Protest

The British regard the offer as far too general, declaring they will stand out for their original demands. Meanwhile, the French and Italians protest that their proposal meets two-thirds of the British demands for a larger share of reparations, and certain figures have leaked from the document sent to Mr. Snowden, supporting this contention. It would appear that various surpluses arising out of overlapping of the Dawes and Young plans are to be granted to England, together with the surplus provided by the international bank. It is added that Britain would receive a large share of unconditional annuities and that re-export deliveries in kind shall cease under the Young plan.

These statements were not given out officially, but apparently divulged contrary to an understanding that nothing should be said by any of the parties concerned about the note, the British maintaining complete secrecy of the details. But Mr. Snowden regards the offer, whatever it is, as insufficient.

Offer Is Vague, British Say

The view of the British delegation is that the situation is changing so rapidly that it is difficult to express an opinion concerning what might happen. From the first, the delegation has pressed for a decision and practical proposals.

The memorandum handed to Mr. Snowden is described as vague and unsatisfactory, and Mr. Snowden asked if this was the last word, as the proposals were very unsatisfactory. It then became evident this was not the last word of the four other powers. While holding the present offer absurdly inadequate, the British object to sacrifices being called for from smaller powers.

Mr. Snowden has repeatedly expressed his willingness to see the chiefs of other delegations and to give time for further negotiations provided there is some chance of fruitful results. His view is that the actual sum in question is not in itself so important, but that it is necessary for Great Britain to make a stand against further sacrifices. He repudiates the idea of Britain holding up the peace of Europe for a mere bagatelle.

Nevertheless, the door is not closed to further negotiations, and Mr. Snowden will wait to see whether a more satisfactory advance can be made to the British position. If so, a subcommittee will be set up to make the necessary adjustments in the Young plan, but the conference is still far from reaching such a compromise.

French Press Criticizes British Reparation Stand, but Outlook Is Hopeful

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French are loudly proclaiming that even inability to reach an agreement at present on the Young plan would not disturb them. But judging by the tone of the French press, this assertion is not based on conviction.

There is a clear moral expressed by Quotidien, which has remained calm throughout the Hague proceedings. It is that international conferences on which the eyes of the world turn should not be held without proper preparation which will assure public accord. The Young report was published in June. It was at first intended to call a conference immediately. Two months elapsed, which apparently were filled with disputation on minor points, such as the meeting place.

So far as the public is informed, it seems that little or nothing was done by diplomatic services to ascertain the attitude of various countries and to conduct normal negotiations through the chancelleries. If there were ineffective negotiations, then the ministers knew they were going to an open conflict. The result was that statesmen confronted each other at The Hague in the rôle of public gladiators.

There is no need, however, to take a gloomy view of the situation. Whatever happens at The Hague, it is necessary that before long fresh arrangements be reached regarding reparations, and it is obvious that the Young plan must serve as a basis. Therefore, there cannot be failure; there can be only postponement for a short time of application of the Young report. Indeed, it is

still hoped here that a general agreement will be reached before the League of Nations' Assembly in Geneva.

Offer Meets 20 Per Cent of Demands, British Say

THE HAGUE (AP)—Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his refusal to consider the compromise offered by the other powers at the reparations conference, said that instead of the 60 per cent of British claims purported to have been met, he had discovered that the proposal made available only 20 per cent which he said was utterly unacceptable.

Feeling around the Hotel des Indies, headquarters of the creditor powers, was that Mr. Snowden's reply meant the inevitable breaking up of the conference. All delegations immediately communicated with their governments. Mr. Snowden has kept in constant touch with Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, during the past two days.

Germans Still Hopeful

One of the eleventh hour expedients talked of to save the conference was the mediation of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, with Great Britain and the other creditors.

It was understood, however, the Reich delegate preferred to hold aloof from the question of reparation annuities and to keep his hands free for political negotiations exclusively.

Dr. Stresemann called on Mr. Snowden just before noon, Aug. 17. He refused to say whether his visit was for the purpose of mediation, but there was less pessimism among the Germans than elsewhere, and this was taken to mean that the chief of the Reich delegation was endeavoring to prevent a complete break.

Denies Memorandum Correct

Mr. Snowden held not only that the figures mentioned by the other powers were incorrect, but in his reply to them he questioned the correctness of other statements in their memorandum. Among these was the allegation that Great Britain already was getting a considerable share of unconditional annuities through the Recovery Act. It was contended by the British that this act must be considered simply as a substitute for deliveries in kind.

The Chancellor held that the offer itself involved no sacrifice at all for the other principal powers, but was simply an offer to increase Great Britain's share of reparations at the expense of the smaller powers.

There is some resentment in British circles at the tendency of other delegations to interpret their stand as an obstacle to peace.

Mr. Snowden has made known his feelings in the matter by saying that all the British delegation wants is a "fair deal." Mr. Snowden holds that it would be just as fair to accuse the other creditors with blocking peace by their resistance to British demands.

He feels that if he makes concessions at this conference they will be used to gain further concessions later. The British delegation said it was very bad grace for other creditors to talk about the pacification of Europe and the obstacles placed in their way by Britain, after all the concessions Britain had made in war settlements.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Richard C. Faulks, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Helen B. Storm, Merchantville, N. J.
Mrs. Louise B. Nelson, New York, N. Y.
Harold Peabody Nelson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Hugh B. Grogan, Oak Park, Ill.
Hugh B. Grogan, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Charles Clayton Morrison, Chicago, Ill.
Katherine Kraft, Baltimore, Md.
W. G. Downs, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. W. G. Downs, Toronto, Can.
Grace Downs, Toronto, Can.
Isobel Downs, Toronto, Can.
Eileen Downs, Toronto, Can.
John Laughton, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. E. Lee Hall, Berkeley, Calif.
Evalyn A. Thomas, Los Angeles, Calif.
Grace E. Mabey, New York, N. Y.
Louise T. Andersen, Cleveland, O.
Walter Andersen, Cleveland, O.
Esther E. Merrifield, Athol, Mass.
E. Marion Parker, Arlington Heights, Mass.
Elizabeth Jaeger, South Orange, N. J.
Fred E. Jaeger, South Orange, N. J.
Elizabeth Finger, Short Hills, N. J.
Fred N. Finger, Short Hills, N. J.
Katherine M. Boyd, Chicago, Ill.
Mildred S. Sorrell, Patchogue, N. Y.
H. Sumerell Sorrell Jr., Patchogue, N. Y.
H. S. Sorrell, Patchogue, N. Y.
Lillian M. Conklin, Patchogue, N. Y.
Albert H. Conklin, Patchogue, N. Y.
Mrs. Estella Kellogg, Stamford, Conn.
Patricia Anne Kellogg, Stamford, Conn.
C. B. Huntsman, Cumberland, Md.
Clara L. Huntsman, Cumberland, Md.
Toma Akers, San Jose, Calif.
Mrs. Harold Rhyne, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. T. G. Akers, Oakland, Calif.
E. Olive Davis, St. Louis, Mo.
V. Carpenter, Paris, France.
R. Bourdelle, Paris, France.
Mrs. C. E. Adams, Bethlehem, Pa.
Mrs. H. Amelia Brown, Bethlehem, Pa.
Mrs. Lilly B. Mayfield, Austin, Tex.
Kathryn Mayfield, Austin, Tex.
Mrs. Frances M. Ransdell, Rochester, N. Y.
Velora Grace Martin, New York, N. Y.
Harriet Bacon Rumsinger, Cleveland, O.
Walter Burnham, Cleveland, O.
Anne Louise Jones, Johnstown, Pa.
Mabel Smith, Saskatoon, Can.
Mrs. Charles S. Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.
Harriet Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert B. Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.
Charles S. Hyde Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.
Bruce C. Scott, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lea Sherman, New York, N. Y.
George C. Scott Jr., Framingham, Mass.
Mary A. Scott, Framingham, Mass.
Edward Sebastian, St. Louis, Mo.
Eleonore Wunderlich, Chicago, Ill.
Virginia Stoltze, Chicago, Ill.
Etta L. Frank, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Gertrude H. Banton, Cherokee, Ia.
Mrs. Nell S. Lang, Ponca City, Okla.
Mrs. Ida Martha Heppe, Logansport, Ind.
Mary Louise Newer, Logansport, Ind.
L. M. Newer, Logansport, Ind.
J. R. Vance, Norwood, Mass.
Mrs. J. R. Vance, Norwood, Mass.
Oliver K. Scott, Framingham, Mass.
Edward A. Pauly, New York, N. Y.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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TWO COUNTRIES PLAN TO MAKE STUDY OF SCHOOL

Common Problems of Education to Confront Joint Committee

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—To promote better understanding and more sympathetic relationship between English and American educators, and to provide a medium for further examination of the common problems of education, plans have been completed here for a comparative study of the secondary schools of England and the United States.

The project is to be undertaken by a joint committe of educators from both countries, according to an announcement just made by Dr. E. Duncan Grizzell, professor of secondary education at the University of Pennsylvania.

Fifty-four secondary schools in England, including public, semi-public and private schools, already have agreed to co-operate in the work. As soon as a similar list of American schools is selected, the collection and correlation of comparative statistics and other material will be started.

The study will cover about three years. Each school participating will prepare data relating to its pupils, curriculum, classroom procedure, textbooks, results in comparable subjects, staff, methods of improving instruction, school discipline, plant, administration, costs, and sources of revenue.

The plans provide for the interchange of teachers, with the assumption that teachers holding interchange posts will be in a position to make particularly valuable contributions. The English Speaking Union and other interchange agencies are co-operating in promoting this phase of the work, according to Dr. Grizzell.

English schools will be placed in touch with similar schools in America, and in cases where the heads of the schools and members of the staffs find it worth while to discuss common problems, the results of these discussions may be submitted to the Anglo-American committee of educators. Similarly, representatives of student organizations in the two countries will be encouraged to establish closer relations.

An Anglo-American committee, one group in England and a second in the United States, will have entire supervision of the study, while the division of secondary education of the University of Pennsylvania, will assist in co-ordinating the activities of the joint committee and in general promotion. This work will be carried on for the university by Dr. Grizzell, assisted by Dr. Arthur J. Jones, who as professors of secondary education at Pennsylvania, were the first to sponsor the idea, and were instrumental in effecting the organization of the English and American committees.

'Close Speakeasies' Platform of Bennett

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — William Bennett, thrice candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York, will again be in the race for the same office in the forthcoming primaries on Sept. 17, he has just announced. He will oppose Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican Fusion designee of the unofficial city convention, and will run on a platform pledged to close the speakeasies.

Mr. Bennett asserted that Mr. LaGuardia was wrong in his statement that it would require the efforts of 90,000 policemen to close places that sell illicit liquor.

"One policeman can close every speakeasy on his beat by making it uncomfortable for them," he said. "There is no doubt that every policeman knows the location of every still and speakeasy on his beat."

Mr. Bennett charged that Mayor Walker was "playing a game," and that Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner, was "showing a lot of activity against the speakeasies, but he always arrests the waiter and never the proprietor."

Simultaneously with Mr. Bennett's announcement of his candidacy a meeting was held of the Constitutional Campaign Committee, of which David Barnett is chairman. It was decided that the committee would not put up a dry candidate but would support any such candidate who would oppose Mr. LaGuardia. After the meeting Mr. Barnett said he believed Mr. Bennett would receive the support of his committee.

The entire tenth floor of the Lefcourt Building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street has been secured for Mayor Walker's campaign headquarters. Benjamin Schreiber, who managed his campaign in 1925, will be his campaign manager in the present race.

ART FILM THEATER CLOSES IN BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Little Theater, Baltimore's stronghold of the "art cinema," has gone into receivership and will not reopen in September, as previously announced, it has just been learned. Unusual motion pictures, most of them of European origin, were shown during the year and a half in which the little cinema house was operated.

Exhaustion of the supply of first-class "art films" and the competition of the talking pictures are among the reasons given for closing.

American Films Gain in Exports

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The demand for talking pictures which during the last 12 months has revolutionized the American film industry has not yet reached sufficient proportions in foreign countries to effect exports of American silent films, which for the first six months of 1929 showed a marked increase over exportations for the corresponding period of 1928, according to a report just published by the Department of Commerce.

An increase of more than 9,000,000 feet in film exports is noted. Australia, Great Britain, and Argentine are the leading markets for American motion pictures. The greatest increase in sales of American films abroad was recorded for Great Britain which, during the first six months of 1929, purchased 11,195,243 feet of film, as compared with 5,875,847 feet for the corresponding period of 1928.

Austria and Switzerland are making extensive plans for the installation of equipment for the showing of sound films, it is reported by American trade commissioners at Berne and Paris.

QUAKERS CALL HOOVER DELIVERER OF WORLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Herbert Hoover was called into office to deliver the world from warlike tendencies, says a letter addressed to the President of the United States and approved by the 232nd North Carolina yearly meeting of Friends.

The letter as read by Francis L. Anscombe, of Winston-Salem, expresses joy at the growing sentiment for peace and declares that the moves toward outlawing war and limiting armaments gives hope that humanity may be rescued from the scourge. The epistle greets the President as a fellow Quaker and urges him to carry out the teachings of his youth.

NORTH CAROLINA RICH IN NATIONAL FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—National forests in North Carolina had a total area of 381,864 acres at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, according to information received by the state department of conservation and development from the United States Forest Service.

The tracts are all in the western part of the State, and are in three units, Pisgah, Nantahala and Cherokee national forests. Only a very small part of Cherokee forest is in North Carolina, the major part lying in Tennessee.

MORE READING URGED FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOONE, N. C.—A library in every public school in North Carolina is the next step in the educational advancement of the State, Josephus Daniels, publisher of the Raleigh News and Observer and former Secretary of the Navy, declared in his address before the teachers of the Appalachian State Normal College.

"A community," he said, "is not an educated community until the boys and girls and their parents are reading and discussing books."

LABOR TO FIGHT MOVE AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE

Federation Announces Firm Stand in Attack on New York Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Any effort by employers to invalidate the prevailing wage law through a test of its constitutionality in the United States Supreme Court will be resisted by the American Federation of Labor as an issue of nation-wide significance, according to the stand taken by the federation through its legislative representative, Edward F. McGrady, following the move by a group of subway contractors to void the law. The controversy arises in connection with hearings by Frank J. Preal, Deputy Controller, on complaints by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters alleging that this group of employers is paying carpenters a little more than half the prevailing hourly rate of $1.50.

The federation "will throw its moral and financial support on the side of the corpenters' union in any court action that may be brought by the subway contractors," Mr. McGrady said. "The dispute is of more than local interest. Many states have similar laws, the enforcement of which affects the interests of hundreds of thousands of worksrs on public works. The annulment of the New York law would jeopardize all similar laws in other parts of the country and serve to destroy one of the most important gains by organized labor."

The open investigation of conditions demanded of the State Department of Labor by the carpenters' union has resulted in a survey under the orders of James A. Corcoran, acting State industrial commissioner. This survey has not satisfied the workers, who, through their counsel, Frederick L. Hackenburg, have declared they will demand a legislative inquiry unless the department or the attorney general grants public hearings.

"The trouble with any court test would be that the courts would be limited to the actual questions raised in some phase of a specific case and would be further limited by the technical rules of procedure," Mr. Hackenburg said.

Enforcement of the rate of wage law was made a campaign issue by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, in a letter to Mr. Corcoran, demanding compliance with the demand of the union for an open investigation and urging that the right to subpœna witnesses be granted the counsel for the union. Complaints of violation of the law have been current for more than eight years, Mr. Thomas said, and failure to grant a public investigation would make its enforcement an issue in the mayoralty campaign.

Memorial Park Made of Oriskany Battlefield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—New York State has so expanded its policy of acquiring sites and buildings of historic significance that it now owns about 20 historic mansions and buildings, 14 historical museum collections, 8 fortresses and fort sites, 7 battlefields, 10 historic parks and hundreds of monuments and markers. Another acquisition is about to be added to the list, the Oriskany battlefield.

The Mohawk Valley Historical Association has acquired 48 acres of this field for a memorial park and erected a shaft and gateway, all of which it proposes to turn over to the State.

Gardner Promises Aid in Law Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Any law is enforceable, I take it, to the degree, and only to the degree that it is supported by the conscience of the community," O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina, wrote George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's national commission on law observance and enforcement, in reply to a letter from Mr. Wickersham asking for suggestions and co-operation in the work of the commission.

"My own feeling is that respect for and obedience to law is a matter of individual responsibility, and that no substantial progress can be made toward a solution of the problem in the absence of an aroused public opinion," Governor Gardner said.

After assuring Mr. Wickersham of his desire to lend every assistance in his power to this or any other practical plan of co-operation by the state governments with the work of the commission, Governor Gardner wrote that he indorses most heartily "the suggestions contained in your letter that this inquiry is not to be confined to any particular field of lawlessness."

Norwegians Move to Protect Whales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—The Storting has passed a law prohibiting the capture of any female whale which is followed by its cub, or of any cub which follows its mother.

The law applies to baleen whales. The Government proposal states that Norway is more interested than any other country in preserving whales.

The law provides that Norwegian companies wishing to carry on whaling must report to the Government Department concerned; that it is prohibited to catch the Atlantic right whale, and that the Government is authorized to give directions regarding the catching and control of whales, including the payment of a royalty to be used partly for research in the interests of the Norwegian whaling.

SCHOOL OF POLITICS TO OPEN FOR WOMEN

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Virginia White Speel, Republican National Committeewoman for the District of Columbia, has announced that a school of politics, open to women everywhere, would be held in Washington late in April or early in May.

Several women's political schools have been held under Mrs. Speel's direction, but this will be the first in which she has issued a national invitation as District of Columbia committeewoman.

MARINE PLANES MAKE RECORD IN NICARAGUA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—More than 1,000,000 pounds of freight, and 2000 passengers were transported without an accident by the American air squadron in Nicaragua during the recent Nicaraguan campaign.

These figures were made public by Maj. Ross E. Rowell of the United States Marine Corps, commander of the Nicaraguan air force.

AFGHAN GENERAL CAPTURED

CALCUTTA (AP) — Rebellious Hazara tribesmen in Afghanistan were said here to have captured and killed an Afghan general and his staff.

The tribesmen inflicted two severe defeats on Habibullah Khan at Sarchasma, 30 miles north of Kadul, where they captured a large amount of ammunition.

INDUSTRY FINDS BEST RESULTS IN FAIR DEALINGS

Trade Conferences Proving Efficacious in Halting Unfair Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Modern industry is showing a lively aptitude for setting up and upholding its own ethical standards without being forced by the Government.

The trade practice conference, until lately an experiment, is rapidly becoming popular among industries with every indication of further rapid development during the next few years. More than 60 industries have held these conferences under auspices of the Federal Trade Commission since 1920, and each has adopted a set of business fundamentals, based upon the law, to guide them in eliminating unfair methods of competition.

Rules adopted at 56 conferences by industries, ranging from spice grinding to motion picture distributing have been given the sanction of law. More than 300 rules of business practices have been adopted and it has been necessary to invoke the power of the Federal Trade Commission with reference to less than a dozen of them, a fact which is taken by the commission to illustrate the complete success of self-regulation.

The trade conference originates when leaders of an industry realize that certain members are using methods of competition unfair to the majority of members or find themselves from the "force of competition" compelled to bring unethical practices to the attention of authorities. The leaders consult the Federal Trade Commission, and, rather than ask the commission to go to the time and expense of proceeding against each individual offender, request permission to hold a trade practice conference. There, before a trade commission, rules are adopted and submitted to the commission for action. If they are approved they carry the sanction of law.

Trade associations, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and local business organizations, have adopted the idea of self-regulation of trade abuses and are doing splendid work, officials feel, but it remains for the trade practice conference to furnish enforcement, without which the conference would be a mere gesture.

Free Soilers' Rendezvous Proposed as State Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONEIDA, N. Y.—It is proposed to turn over to New York State the historic Peter Smith homestead at Peterboro to be used for a museum and park purposes. The present owner, Gerrit Smith Miller, has approved the plan and will soon transfer the deed for this large tract of land, with its spacious lawns and woodland, to the State.

The Smith home was a meeting place for Free Soilers, advocates of liberty and also those opposed to war. The place was a link in the "underground railway" in Civil War days and has a strong historic background.

CRIME SITUATION LAID TO JUDICIAL DELAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. C.—The crime situation in North Carolina will change only when the criminal is convinced punishment will be speedy and inevitable, Judge A. M. Stack of Monroe, presiding jurist at the August term of Cabarrus Superior Court, told the grand jury.

"The efficiency of our courts is too often impaired by unnecessary delays and postponements, giving the defendant a chance to either frighten away or bribe the principal witnesses," he said. "We must show the lawbreakers that money will not be allowed to interfere in the workings of the machinery of justice."

Cotton Trade Grows in Ahmedabad, India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY — —The mill industry of Ahmedabad, which is second to Bombay as a cotton manufacturing center in this country, has progressed considerably during the period of Bombay's labor difficulties.

Four years ago Ahmedabad had 62 mills with 1,338,056 spindles and 29,383 looms; now it has 76 mills with 1,601,577 spindles and 37,948 looms, showing an increase of 14 mills, 263,521 spindles and 8565 looms.

Before the labor strikes in Bombay, Ahmedabad mills had to store their products owing to insufficient demand. The Bombay disputes turned the tables. The Ahmedabad mills not only sold their stored up goods, but many of the mills made sales in advance, and at better prices.

The Ahmedabad mill industry has progressed owing to harmonious relations between employers and employees. There is a millowners' association and a labor union. In case of dispute between the mill authorities and employees both sides take steps to set things right.

PARACHUTE BRINGS PARTS TO LIGHT TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—That the parachute is more than a safety device was demonstrated when the head office of the Kentucky Development Company dispatched by airplane to a plant at Booneville, Ky., a needed part for a Diesel engine, upon which the town depended for its lights.

Unable to land in the mountainous terrain, Harry Peet Jr., vice-president and chief engineer of the company, attached the parts to a parachute and dropped them into waiting hands.

POSTAL SAVINGS SET PEACE-TIME RECORD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department announced that postal savings deposits for July showed an increase of $4,394,420 over the previous month, the greatest increase for any month since the World War.

The amount on deposit was $157,624,214, the largest peace-time total in the history of the postal savings system. The savings are only $19,204,310 below the highest total ever reached, which was $176,828,524 during the war.

MAINE TO PUT GAS TAX RISE UP TO VOTERS

5 Cents Proposed—People Also to Decide $15,000,000 Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me. — Maine will vote Sept. 9 whether the State shall issue $15,000,000 highway and bridge bonds and also whether to increase the gasoline tax from 4 to 5 cents.

William Tudor Gardiner, Governor, favors both propositions.

Of the bond issue, if accepted by the people, $5,000,000 will be for bridges and $10,000,000 for highways.

If both the gasoline tax and the bond issue are accepted, the Governor and Council are authorized to spend up to 50 per cent of the proceeds on State-aid roads.

If the proposed $15,000,000 road and bridge bonds are approved and bonds issued at the rate of $2,500,000 each year for six years the money with the $700,000 received each year from the Federal Government will give the State sufficient to carry on an intensive and adequate road building program.

An important point in connection with the bond issue is that it will release about $2,400,000 of accumulated Federal aid money now available in Washington. This can be used almost immediately after the adoption of the bond issue to rush the work in its early stages.

Bridge construction in Maine has always been kept separate from roads, hence the request for a special bond issue for that purpose.

Unless the bridge issue is authorized, all the money available for bridge work will have been absorbed at the close of the present year and there are now 394 bridges in the State listed as unsafe, which should be rebuilt.

W. H. THOMAS ARRIVES

QUEBEC (AP)—W. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and unofficial Minister of Unemployment in Britain's labor government, has arrived here on an official trip to Canada to study the labor situation.

Authors' Reading of Own Works Given at Close of Harvard Writing Course

A literary adventure for those who are studying the art of writing is afforded at the annual authors' reading, which concludes the meetings of the group. In the beautifully paneled memorial room in McKinlock Hall, overlooking the shimmering Charles, teachers of English and English literature from secondary schools all over the country meet to hear selections of contemporary literature read by those who have composed them.

Thirty-seven names were listed on the program, which opened with Eleanor M. Hickey's reading of "Fear," a piece showing a decided flair for the dramatic. So too did "L'Envoi," a fantasy in one act, by Mildred L. Little, which won for her the "Atlantic" prize in drama. Harriet McConnville contributed a mirth provoking monologue. Bernice Davis closed this group with an allegorical sketch on "Abundant Life."

Of the essayists, there were Lowry Axley and Florence E. Milliken, not forgetting the rollicking, "The Curse of Verse," by R. V. Hayward, whose work in this field won him an "Atlantic" prize.

In the verse section, the terse little triolet of Rachel E. Brown and the whimsy entitled "Unrest," by Ann Curtis Kaplan, probably remain longest in the memory.

For the sonnets there were some 19 contributors. Special emphasis must be placed upon "Life an Accident?" by Bessie Whitford; a group of three poems by Virginia Lee McConnell, winner of the "Atlantic" prize in verse; "The Old World and the New" by May O. Mackenzie and a tribute to Professor Thomas by J. Rowe Webster. At the close the "Atlantic" prizes were awarded by Mr. Morrison, assistant editor of the Atlantic Monthly.

The works read during the program evinced a pleasing desire to show the more agreeable aspects of life. For the most part problems were treated with a sense of proportion indicating a wholesome reaction from some of the less desirable compositions that sometimes masquerade as poetry, story, or drama.

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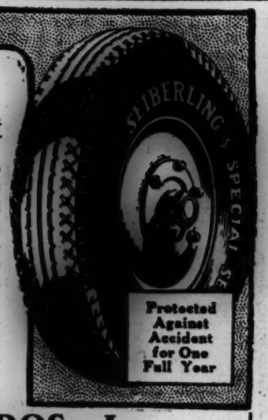

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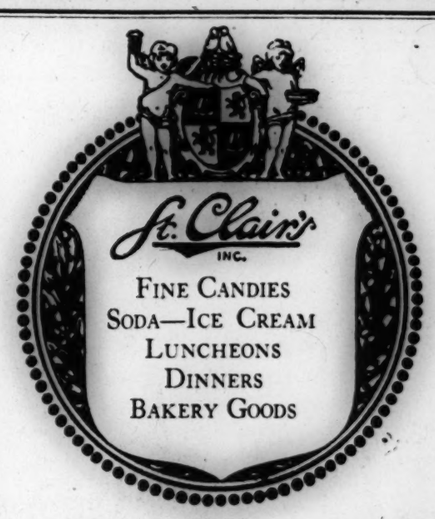

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VOTE BY GUILDS PLACED ABOVE PARTY SYSTEM

Drastic Change in American Constitution Proposed at Virginia Institute

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Quiet chemists, walking among their test tubes and retorts have put the South on the road to prosperity, one group of round table members, discussing current problems at the Institute of Public Affairs was told.

Congressional government has failed; the antiquated machinery of constitutionalism must be modernized, or the way paved for dictatorship, another group at the same institute was informed.

Moncada is President, Sacasa is Minister, Sandino is a Yucatan farmer, the war in Nicaragua is ended; still a third group learned from speakers.

And in fourth, fifth and other groups the problems of law enforcement, of the St. Lawrence, of the newspaper, of the country church, of the Monroe Doctrine were brought up and threshed out, as the final session of the institute came to a close.

Up to the very last, pages of prepared speeches on every conceivable American issue continued to flutter from the institute's mimeographing machines in a storm of discussion that would supply the average editorial writer with material for a twelve-month.

Revolutionary Doctrine Preached

Dean Walter J. Shepard of Ohio State University, and Prof. R. K. Gooch, University of Virginia, raked the American system of constitutional government fore and aft in a serious proposal that a "modern" form of representation should be substituted.

Dr. Thomas H. Reed, University of Michigan, chairman of the round table on democracy, remarked that not since Jefferson's day had such revolutionary doctrine been preached in this ancient town; but instead of shocking the institute round tables, the vigorous denunciation of the Constitution as "antiquated and anachronistic" seemed only to interest the membership.

In the conference devoted to development of the South many dramatic changes that have occurred in the last decade were summarized. Already, speakers pointed out, in the Piedmont area wood pulp and cotton linters previously discarded are being turned by chemistry into a synthetic silk that is revolutionizing the clothing industry. The shop girl today is wearing "silk" stockings made of wood fiber, it was stated. Backwoods mountaineers are coming down from log huts, to work in southern rayon plants which already represent an investment of $20,000,000.

J. Gordon Bohannon, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, dealt with this topic. The South of one crop and one industry he and other speakers said, is disappearing.

Drastic Changes Proposed

The most drastic social and governmental changes proposed in the institute were reserved for the round table on democracy. Citing the great social and economic changes that have come to the United States, Dean Shepard said:

"And yet we cling to a system of government organized on a basis of the eighteenth century. Even in 1780 the founders of our Government did not accept the most modern systems of the eighteenth century, but harked farther back. We are trying to continue with an obsolete, antiquated system of social control, and anyone proposing change is accused of laying his hands on the sacred Ark of the Covenant. We need change. I don't mean tinkering; I mean fundamental change, scrapping of the Constitution."

Dean Shepard proposed the establishment of a new system of representation in the United States based on functional rather than geographical distribution of representatives. Various industrial groups or guilds, he said, would combine to select individual representatives. The change must come in the next generation or two, he said, or the country would be up against the same problem as Italy.

Group Representation Backed

Dr. Reed, who defended the congressional system, declared that the constitutional government gives a strong central organization and gets things decided.

"Has it decided prohibition," interjected Professor Gooch, who took Dean Shepard's part. "Can it decide any disputed question when it is commonly agreed that there is no difference between a Republican and a Democrat." He saw no solution for the problem, he said, except along the line of group representation and group government proposed by Dean Shepard.

Meanwhile Dr. Dana G. Munro, head of the Latin-American division, Department of State, was answering attacks of Dr. Seydel Vaca of Philadelphia on American policy in Nicaragua. Dr. Vaca was "minister" of the Sacasa faction at Washington during the recent trouble, though never recognized by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

Now Sacasa, by the turn of political chance, and an election carried on by marines, is the accredited minister to the Government that formerly hunted him. Jose Moncada, who declared he would fight the United States to the very end, is President of the Republic, through the assistance of American soldiers. Sandino is a farmer in Yucatan and only Dr. Vaca, who has lived in Philadelphia continuously through all the warfare at home, is still intransigent, an "unconstructed rebel."

The basic facts underlying the State Department's policy, Dr. Munro said, are "that the welfare and independence of the Caribbean countries are essential to American security, that neither the American Government nor the public desires any permanent control but that American influence whether exerted consciously or unconsciously will be a dominant factor there. The recent improvement in political relations is due largely to our influence exerted for peace and constitutional procedure. Criticism of our policy is beneficial but only when well founded and constructive. Unfair criticism by Americans and especially inexcusable imputation of unworthy motives are largely responsible for the distrust of the United States prevalent in some Latin-American countries."

INDIAN CHIEF'S TITLE UPHELD BY COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—After an extended research of Indian lore and tribal rites, including ceremonials of the wampum keepers, Judge Frederick H. Bryant of the Federal Court, has held that Joshua Jones, of the Onondaga reservation at Syracuse, is chief sachem of the Iroquois Confederacy. He was elevated to this office in 1924.

The court's decision was in a suit by Mrs. Laura Kellogg to regain valuable lands in New York State and Canada.

MOSLEM MOB INVADES WAILING WALL LANE

JERUSALEM (AP) — Trouble between Moslems and Jews over the western wall of the temple, commonly known as the wailing wall, broke out again Aug. 16 with an invasion by Moslem masses of the lane along the wall.

The Moslems gathered in the Mosque Omar and broke through both the new gate and the old entrance. They were stated to have committed depredations including robbing the altar. A fresh connection of the Mosque Omar with this place of Jewish worship recently was opened against Jewish protests.

DRIVING SCHOOL LAW SOUGHT IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Automobile driving schools should be placed under the supervision of the State Motor Vehicle Bureau, Charles A. Harnett, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, has just declared.

Recently, five members of the state bureau were discharged on allegations that they had acted with driving schools to obtain licenses for persons unqualified to operate a motor vehicle. Mr. Harnett said the Legislature would be asked to act on the matter of supervision at its next session.

Reduced From the Original

The Sir William Pepperell House

Pepperell. 'First American Baronet,' Brought Fame to Kittery, Maine

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

The show place of Kittery, Me., is the Sir William Pepperell mansion, an imposing, gambrel-roofed structure built in 1682.

The first William Pepperell to live in Kittery was a self-made man of genius, a merchant whose father is mentioned in the records of the Isle of Shoals. In the beginning the house was larger than it now is, a curious fact considering the general tendency to enlarge old New England houses, rather than cut them down.

William Pepperell, son of the merchant, was born in the house in 1696, and it was he who was known as "the first American baronet and the only one." At the age of 31, he was elected member of the King's Council for the Province of Massachusetts, a position he retained for 32 years. He was made a baronet in recognition of his service as commander of the volunteer expedition in 1745 against the French city of Louisburg, on Cape Breton, where he reduced the town. Subsequently he became a Chief Justice and Lieutenant-General, and acquired great holdings of land around Kittery. At one time he owned 100 square miles. William Pepperell passed on in 1759, and a grandson, who evidently inherited a considerable share of the family acumen and shrewdness, made his mark and likewise became a baronet in 1774. This William Pepperell had graduated from Cambridge in 1766, and married Elizabeth Royall. In 1774 he was made a member of the Governor's Council, perhaps with some reservations because he was suspected of Tory leanings. When the Council was reorganized, the charges of such loyalty to the King were so substantiated that he left his own town, first for Boston and soon for England. In England Mr. Pepperell was allowed a competence by the Crown and, notwithstanding the rather harsh treatment he had received in America, was long the good friend of Americans visiting in England. When he passed on in 1816 his estates in Maine were confiscated except for a small portion.

Chicago Woman Wins Success in Building

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A woman in Chicago is active head of a company that in four years has erected 150 buildings, with a total aggregate value of approximately $5,000,000. She began without any experience but with determination to succeed and she is now acclaimed by men in the business here as a consequential member of their group.

She is Mrs. Emma C. Kennet, head of the Kennett Construction Company. Several years ago she was a secretary in the office of a realtor and subdivider.

Later, when it became necessary for her to find a way to help support her baby and two small children, she advertised that she would build homes for persons who owned a lot. She confined her first activities to building only two-flat dwellings. Later she concentrated on building three-flat homes. Now she is specializing on six-flat buildings.

BRITISH OFFICERS AID ANGLO-AMERICAN BOND

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Order of British Officers of the World War has just been formed here as a means of promoting Anglo-American friendship. Military officials of high rank in the United States, Great Britain, France and Canada have been named honorary patrons.

Maj. Arthur de Bles, art critic and lecturer, who formed the organization has been named national commander. All officers who served with the British forces in the World War are eligible for active membership. Recipients of British and American awards for distinguished service, gold star mothers and war nurses are among those eligible for associate membership.

HOLLOW WINGS TO BEAR HEAVY LOADS OVER SEA

(Continued from Page 1)

between Europe and the United States, by high-speed airplanes capable of carrying appreciable commercial loads. The fundamental point, as M. Bleriot and others see it, is whether an attempt should be made to effect such flights nonstop, or whether the expedient should be adopted of establishing refueling bases on the Atlantic. He believes a series of floating bases should be placed along the Atlantic aircraft track.

Discusses Floating Islands

"It will be interesting," he said, "if, as I understand is proposed, a trial can be made, some distance off the American coast, with a 'floating island' of the type suggested. Experiments of which I have personal knowledge suggest that there should be no difficulty about constructing a floating stage which would provide a raised platform of a sufficient size for large aircraft to alight, and which would also be stanch enough to ride out Atlantic gales. It is my view that such stations should be equipped with motive power for keeping themselves in position without relying upon mooring. There must be seven or eight of these floating stages between Europe and the United States, each with a wireless and meteorological office and supplies of petrol and oil. It would be convenient, also, if these stations contained a restaurant and lounge for the use of passengers while their craft were being refueled."

Forced Descent Unlikely

"In case air machines are expected to fly regularly over wide stretches of water," Mr. Bleriot continued, "and even assuming the existence of fueling stations along the route, there should be some fundamental aspect of their design which would obviate risk for their occupants in the remote contingency of a forced descent. The ocean-going aircraft of which my designing staff has completed plans is really a ship with wings.

"In the unlikely event of such a machine having to alight somewhere out in mid-Atlantic, it would be possible for its crew, without difficulty or delay, to discard wings, airscrews, and aero-engines, and to cruise on the ocean in the hull. Their machine then would function like a big motorboat, being driven by its own internal engine and marine air screw. In this way, after establishing communication by wireless, they could make their way to the nearest ship, shore, or floating station. 'Ships with wings' have often been pictured for us by writers of fiction. Well, I believe that they are about to be realized in actual fact."

Trials have been made recently by his colleagues with little machines, which, when required, can reef or fold metallic wings along their sides, and, with their planes thus drawn in, can travel like motorcars along the surface of the ground. Then, when it is desired to fly, the folded wings can be unfurled and the machine will lift itself into the air.

Private Homes Urged for British Orphans

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Boarding out of poor law children in private homes was strongly advocated by J. H. Loxley, Vice-Chairman of the Birmingham Board of Guardians, at a recent Poor Law Conference at Bristol.

He urged that this method be employed in dealing with orphan, deserted and adopted children under public charge.

Many poor law authorities still adhere to the system of cottage homes for such children, Mr. Loxley said, and this is not the most natural life for them, and moreover, expensive.

"If they were boarded out with reliable foster-parents, instead of grouped in institutional homes, these children would gradually come in contact with the problems of life and learn how to deal with them. They could thus attend the local council school, and later a secondary or commercial school, mingle with other children without any distinctive label, and live the wholesome life of the country," he continued.

Mr. Loxley advocated a just scale of remuneration for the foster-parents, with a view to widening the scope and attracting suitable persons in greater numbers. New houses on municipal or similar estates in the vicinity of large towns, and many villages, now provide suitable types of dwellings.

Mr. Loxley is in favor of the continuance of Government inspection as a desirable safeguard.

African Rail Line to Open Rich Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG — Recent inauguration of the Benguella Railway, which links Katanga with Lobito Bay, was an event of importance to the European settlements of Central Africa. The line will be completed in about two years.

It opens to exploitation the central, and possibly the richest, portion of Portuguese West Africa. For some time the north of Angola has been yielding plenteous crops of cotton, and such tropical products as palm oil and copra. Diamonds are mined in the northwest, and copper fields are ready for development at Bembe just off the Congo Delta. To the south of the Benguella Railway lie the best cattle lands of the province.

When this line is pushed through to Belgian copper fields, trains mounting to the interior will carry full loads of foodstuffs and live stock. The principal city on the railway between Benguella and the frontier is Huambo which will shortly be inaugurated as the capital.

GIRL TRAVELS FAR FOR AN EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENDALE, Calif.—Seven thousand miles is a long way to travel for an education but that is the distance that Rose Kaumal Hoppin, 19, a native of the Gilbert Islands, covered to attend school in Los Angeles.

Having been taught to speak English and given other fundamental training by her foster mother, Miss Martha Hoppin, a missionary, the girl entered the Forsyth Memorial School at Los Angeles without trouble, and will qualify herself for missionary work among her own people. She is also studying piano and violin.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC SETS SIX-MONTH RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Further evidence of the breaking of industrial records in the United States during the last six months is the report of the Bureau of Railway Economics on the volume of freight handled by Class 1 carriers.

The total, 238,638,592,000 net ton miles, exceeded by 4,634,565,000 net ton miles or two per cent, the previous high record established in the first half of 1927. It was also an increase of 6.6 per cent above the first half of 1928.

BRITISH JUDGE NAMED HEAD OF COTTON BOARD

Other Arbitrators to Be Appointed by Employers and Operatives

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir Rigby Swift, a judge in the King's Bench Division, has been appointed chairman of the Board of Arbitration to consider the employers' application for reduction of wages in the cotton industry, it is officially announced.

Sir Rigby is a Lancashire man, and represented a Lancashire town parliament from 1910 to 1918.

Other members of the board to be nominated consist of two by the employers and two by the operatives. The court will hold its first session as soon as the respective sides have had time to prepare their cases in writing for submission to the arbitrators.

News of the settlement was received with great satisfaction throughout the country, and a large number of cotton operatives who canceled their annual holiday have now rushed off to Blackpool, Southport and other seaside resorts.

Prime Minister Pleased That Strike Is Ended

LONDON (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, has sent a message to the press from his vacation retreat at Lossiemouth, Scotland, expressing gratification that the cotton dispute in Lancashire is at an end.

His message emphasizes that "the position of the cotton industry is not at all satisfactory. Lancashire must put its house in order.

"The inquiry which the Government instituted must now be pushed ahead as quickly as possible, so that the temporary accommodation which will follow arbitration may be used as an opportunity for both sides and all sections to get together, face the facts and overcome them," Mr. MacDonald declared.

PROSECUTIONS FAVORED TO END CITY GANG RULE

(Continued from Page 1)

posure of the nature of his business, which reacts upon his family and injures his social position.

Publicity Is Recommended

Control of "racketeering," in the opinion of the authors, requires the following courses of action:

Publicity of all kinds is the most effective weapon to be used against him, as thus his program of blackmail, extortion, graft and terrorism is brought to light. Labor has built up in the popular thought the belief that it is all-powerful, whereas it constitutes only about 10 per cent of gainfully employed population of the country. Much of the extortion activity of the rackets is accomplished through sheer bluff.

The racketeers fear the Federal Government. In the lower courts, through graft and unscrupulous legal assistance and with the connivance of corrupt police officers, he is in most cases able to hold his own. His work begins at the polls, where he is at present able to count on the political ignorance or indifference of the voter, and where through the influence of his following and by financial manipulation, intimidation, and dishonest balloting he can get into office men who will give him the protection he needs in his subsequent undertakings.

Through pressure exerted on the police force the racketeer thwarts the honest official and corrupts the dishonest one. All he asks from the police in the way of protection is laxity in performance of duty. Judges in the criminal courts also come under this corrupting pressure, for if they do not grant favors they may soon find themselves without positions. As a result, men of courage and ability are being driven into private practice.

Public Awakening Is Needed

The presence of racketeers is indicative of corruption in government in that locality, and is endangering the whole structure of democratic government. This situation is due to indifference, and refusal on the part of the public to assume responsibility, and its only cure is in the awakening of the people to vigorous and intelligent political activity and active participation in judicial affairs.

Police departments should be separated from politics and stricter requirements insisted upon in the selection of police officers. Municipal courts are of supreme importance, and they should not be allowed to degenerate into agencies of 'protection' to criminals. An honest, vigorous state's attorney is a community's most powerful bulwark against criminal and racketeer.

Estimates made by Mr. Hostetter since the publication of the book indicate that more than 88 "racket" gangs are operating in Chicago. Forty-five known industries have left the Chicago district because of "racket" conditions, he said. He estimated that approximately 5000 stores are unoccupied because of the "restrictions" on competition enforced by the "racketeers."

Canadian Envoy on Way to Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Herbert M. Marler, Canada's first ambassador to Japan, speaking here on the eve of a tour of the province of British Columbia before sailing for Tokyo, stressed the fact that his mission has a commercial as well as a political objective.

Mr. Marler expressed the conviction that Canada's step in establishing a representative at the court of the Nippon emperors must lead to the development of trade between the two countries.

He believed there was no market of greater potential value for Canadians than the Orient and promised that every facility would be placed at the disposal of Canadian manufacturers, farmers and bankers to enable them to secure a larger share of Japan's trade.

NIAGARA LOOKS BIGGER, SAYS MR. CHURCHILL

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—Winston Churchill, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, viewing Niagara Falls after an interval of 29 years, declared it looked "bigger, better and grander" than on his former visit.

"There seems to be more water going over the cataracts than when I visited here 29 years ago," he remarked to newspaper men. "I know nothing about politics, I'm on a holiday and am having a good time," he told those who sought to draw from him some comment on British national affairs.

FACT FINDING INQUIRY URGED FOR EDUCATION

Study by Non-Teaching Experts Decried at World Parley in Denmark

By W. W. HILL
(Former President of the British National Union of Teachers)

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ELSINORE, Den.—The New Education will produce teachers who will be adventurers, as few of them can or dare be now, and out of their ventures will come revolutionary improvements such as are only foreshadowed in pioneer efforts like those of Montessori and Cizek.

This was the prediction of Dr. William Boyd of Glasgow University in his address to the World New Education Conference here.

Research in education said Dr. Boyd is at present mainly conducted by a small number of experts, who are not actual teachers, while the teachers themselves know very little about it. This should be changed, he declared. There should be much better cultural and professional preparation for the teacher, together with greater freedom and responsibility. Research and practical work would then co-operate in the service of the child.

He urged a systematic study of educational facts corresponding to inquiries which had been of fundamental value in agriculture and industry and other departments of life. The research worker in education, he said, aims at more than mere efficiency. He aims at improving administration and instruction so as to end the cramping of individuality, the excessive appeal to authority and the materialism of the existing educational practice.

Miss Helen Parkhurst described how under the Dalton plan the children have assignments of work and are free as individuals to go their own pace and choose their own times for various subjects. By this means children were helped to self-realization and to power of decision.

A. J. Lynch, England, described this method in his own school and showed how it was a reaction and protest against the mass methods of teaching of the nineteenth century.

Doctor Elizabeth Rotten, Germany, declared that growth and education are lifelong and it is the realization of that fact which gave vitality to the Danish folk and high school movement, and the movement for adult education all over the world.

Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk

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TARIFF MAKERS COMPROMISE ON NEW SUGAR RATE

Senate Committee Raises Present Duty but Lowers Charge in House Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — A compromise sugar schedule, lower than that fixed by the House but higher than existing rates, is the Senate Finance Committee's contribution to this phase of the tariff issue.

After weeks of hearings and protracted debate, during which such devices as a sliding scale and a bonus were under consideration, the committee by 9 to 2 first voted down the House rates and then by a 7 to 4 ballot approved the following compromise schedule: 2.75 cents a pound as the world rate, and 2.20 a pound against Cuban sugar.

The 2.20 cent rate represents an increase over the existing duty of 1.76 cents against Cuban sugar, but a decrease from the 2.40 cents proposed by the House. The 2.75 cents duty agreed upon against all other countries is less than the 3 cent peak fixed for by the House, but appreciably more than the 2.62 cents duty in the existing law.

Molasses Left to Floor

The contest over molasses was left for the floor debate, the Republican committeemen leaving the House rate alone. This is virtually the same as the present rate of 1.6 of a cent a gallon, but under the bill it is figured on a different basis.

Other changes approved would increase the House rate of 7½ cents a pound on maple sugar to 9 cents. The present duty is 4 cents.

The rate on maple syrup as approved would be increased to 6 cents a gallon, as against 5 cents in the bill and 4 cents at present.

The duty on dextrose, or corn sugar, and dextrose syrup would be left the same as in the House bill, 2 cents a pound as against 1½ cents now.

The duty on sugar cane, which the House fixed at $3 a ton as against $1 at present, would be made $2 a ton under the action of the Republican committeemen.

In explanation of this change it was said that Porto Rico, an American possession having the same tariff rates as the United States, imports large quantities of cane from Santo Domingo, and it was thought a $3 rate would amount to an embargo in this trade and cut down tremendously Porto Rican revenues.

Work on Rates Finished

The decision on the sugar schedule completed the work of the committee on rates. The Republican committeemen rejected all important amendments to the bill offered in the Senate, including the export debenture project of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and a proposal by Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, for a tax on speculative stocks.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the committee and himself interested in the domestic sugar industry, defended the committee's rates on the ground that they were "very reasonable."

He declared that the increase proposed by the committee over the existing is $8.80 a ton and that not over 3,000,000 tons were used in the home. The $26,400,000 increase in sugar costs to the home user, Mr. Smoot declared, "is the amount the free trader could claim the increase would cost the American consumer. This increase would average about 22 cents a person a year."

Stimson Says Tariff Notes Are Only Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The official communications received by the State Department from 28 foreign countries presenting their objections to various phases of the tariff legislation under consideration in Congress are not, according to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, "protests."

In a letter to Jesse H. Metcalf (R.), Senator from Rhode Island, on the subject, Mr. Stimson asserts that these official foreign comments "have been presented merely for the information and consideration of this Government."

"They are in fact," Mr. Stimson added, "for the most part statistical statements with regard to the trade between the United States and the country in question and usually touch upon certain specified commodities which are of importance in that trade."

Mr. Stimson's characterization of the vigorous foreign outcries against the new tariff legislation was received with considerable amusement by senators now in Washington. Even leaders of the high tariff group commented facetiously.

Mr. Stimson informed Mr. Metcalf that "the interest which foreign countries have evinced in the present readjustment of the tariff is perfectly normal."

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Native Sons Prefer 'Canadian' as Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Native Sons of Canada, numbering 120,000 throughout the Dominion, at its annual convention in Winnipeg made a request that an official definition of the term "Canadian citizen" be accepted to include all adults born and resident in Canada, all adults naturalized in Canada and all adult British subjects who have taken a declaration of Canadian citizenship.

The United States is the only country in the world to give recognition to Canadian-born persons as Canadians, it was stated. Even in Canada they are not classified as Canadians, but take the nationality of their parents.

The organization was founded in Victoria, B. C., eight years ago, and now has members and assemblies across the Dominion. Its objects include the fostering of Canadian art and literature and the development of a national consciousnes.

The convention, which numbered 200 delegates, urged the establishment of a chain of radio stations across Canada, to eliminate the need for "tuning in" on United States stations. It is planned to organize a system to permit western Canadian children to visit eastern Canada at a certain time of the year, and eastern Canadian children to come to the West, so that all may get a better idea of the country.

Establishment by Canada of consular offices and trade agencies in every part of the world also was urged by the convention. The representatives holding such offices should be Canadian born, too, it was declared.

Dr. J. L. MacDougall of Vancouver was chosen president, succeeding Dr. J. H. Cotton. The next meeting will be in Montreal. The association has never held a meeting so far east since it was founded.

ARRESTS OF YOUTHS DROP IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Arrests of young people have decreased markedly in California during the last few years, Clarence S. Morrill, superintendent of the State Criminal Identification Bureau, announces.

While 308 minor girls were taken into custody during the fiscal year of 1926-27, the number was reduced to 53 the following year, and to 43 during the year which closed June 30 last. Similarly arrests of minor boys dropped 882 during the last fiscal year over the one previous. These figures are considered all the more significant in view of an increasing number of total arrests.

Sacramento Store Holds Aviation School for Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Interest in aviation is being fostered among boys of school age here by a department store which has set up a school for model airplane making and flying.

Classes and lectures in the subject are conducted daily. There is a workshop, where classroom instruction may be put to practical use. Store officials say they intend to invite men prominent in aviation to lecture to the boys.

ILLINOIS FARMERS SAVE MONEY ON OIL AND 'GAS'

CHICAGO—By collective buying of oil and gasoline, two important farm supplies in this day of motorized agriculture, Illinois farmers are successfully cutting costs, reports the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Farmers of the State will handle in excess of $1,000,000 of petroleum products for the year ending Aug. 31, estimates the association. This business is conducted by 20 county companies of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, the state co-operative purchasing agency.

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DAKOTA CITIES MAY UTILIZE FLOOD WATERS

Association Aims to Divert Upper Missouri Into Devils Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D.—Formation of an association which will endeavor to bring about diversion of the flood waters of the upper Missouri River for use by North Dakota cities, has been practically completed here. The association is to be known as the Great Plains Missouri River Development Association, and Frank L. Anders, Fargo city commissioner, has been named president.

Diversion of the surplus water into Devils Lake, nearly 200 miles away, and thence into artificial lakes for storage until needed in the summer, is the objective sought. A tunnel 40 miles long is to be dug through the coteau along the Missouri, and also channels for nearly 150 miles into Devils Lake.

Dams are contemplated at frequent intervals between Devils Lake, to the south, and the Sheyenne and James Rivers, thus creating artificial storage reservoirs. Short canals are to connect the James, Sheyenne, and Wild Rice Rivers with the Red River of the north.

Need for this engineering project has developed with the constant lowering of the water level of Devils Lake and the four affected rivers. With cities bordering on these rivers growing rapidly, these waterways are considered insufficient to provide an adequate supply, and at the same time dispose of the sewage.

By utilizing tunnel and canals, the Missouri's flood water would be carried away from the river channel, thus keeping it from dumping into the Mississippi River. Through provision of lakes and the use of Devils Lake, North Dakota would be given numerous needed watering places, and at the same time water could be impounded for release as needed. The system could later be expanded to serve as a vast irrigation project. Estimates of the possible cost vary from $20,000,000 to $60,000,000.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN NAVAL PACT LINKED TO ARMAMENT CUT

(Continued from Page 1)

ter for what it characterizes as "defensive" purposes.

Building Up Great Fleets

Both countries are building up huge fleets of submarine and fast surface craft for Mediterranean use. Great Britain with its empire needs cannot but be vitally interested in such operations and of course in negotiations with the United States on the issue of naval reductions this Mediterranean situation will be taken fully into consideration by England.

Recent naval discussions between the United States and England are authoritatively understood to have developed that the British Admiralty is concerned chiefly with keeping open the empire waterways, from Gibraltar to Australia.

Another empire naval need disclosed in recent discussions is the policing of British possessions in Africa and Asia. It is a fixed colonial policy to keep a small cruiser squadron along the African coast and this is equally true along the long stretch of seacoast from Arabia to India and thence to the Malays.

The Persian Gulf is also a British naval reserve, while the coast of China is dotted with British concessions—Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Weihai-Wei and Tientsin — where British vessels are kept to protect British interests. The countless British islands in the South Seas are also policed by British vessels, among them the Turtle Islands, owned by the United States, but governed under a recently signed treaty by Great Britain.

As between the United States and Great Britain, the issue is the basis of parity; whether the latter shall reduce its establishment, or if the United States will build up to England. The only other alternative is sacrifice on the part of the United States of the demand for parity—a concession that the American Government is hardly likely to make—in theory at least.

No Objection to Parity

President Hoover, anxious to cut down military expenditures, would like to put a halt to naval construction. To that end he would prefer an agreement which would enable him to eliminate some of the 15 cruisers of 10,000 tons which Congress has authorized.

But England, with her far-flung possessions and interests, firmly adheres to the position that its naval establishment must be adequate to meet these needs, and no government, whether Conservative, Liberal or Labor, could undertake a contrary policy. This is particularly true of the present Labor Government, which is a minority administration and must therefore proceed with the utmost caution in the matter.

The situation as it therefore presents itself between the two countries is one in which, while the MacDonald Government has no objection to complete naval parity with the United States, that parity must be at a figure sufficiently adequate to insure empire protection. Such a figure will almost necessarily mean further construction on the part of the United States, particularly as Great Britain's cruiser fleet is already three times as large as that of the United States.

Polar Circle Tours Offered in Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS — Tourists have made use of Finland's Travel Bureau this season more than ever before, according to Lochou, its director. Six practical tours in Finland have been worked out by this bureau.

These tours vary from four to eleven days and include the chief cities and places of interest in Finland, such as Imatra Falls and Punksharju.

The general secretary of the Tourist Association stated that more extensive trips for summer tourists, taking them as far as the arctic circle and allowing a return journey through Norway or Sweden, have been arranged. New hotels recently have been provided by the state under the direction of the Tourist Association, in the Far North at Boris Gleb (Petsamo Kongas) in the Finnish Lapland.

From the Gulf of Bothnia, at Kajaani, a trip may be taken down the river to Oulu. Here river boats, about 15 yards long and slightly more than one yard broad, are used to shoot the rapids. The railway ends at Rovaniemi, close to the polar circle, whence motor omnibuses take tourists in toward the arctic coast. The last of the journey is made by motorboat and steamer.

Iceland Air Route Over Ocean Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — According to word from Rekjavik, Iceland, the aviation chief, Mr. Gronau, stated before leaving for Germany that he thought regular Atlantic crossing by air would materialize in the course of two to five years.

He considered the Iceland-Labrador route as the most favorable, as Greenland was risky on account of its scattered population, the few weather report stations and the presence of ice and fog in the summer months.

The Iceland route, however, will not be safe till the planes have crude oil motors without valves and ignitions. Manufacturers are now endeavoring to build machines of this type. Mr. Gronau considers the proposed American floating islands as money thrown away.

Notes From Williamstown

Prof. Andre Siegfried's much-discussed book, "America Comes of Age," a critical study of America's industrial civilization, is winning new popularity by virtue of his penetrating lectures at the Institute of Politics. Hardly had the distinguished French economist who imparts to his statements and his statistics the sparkle of poetry concluded a recent lecture when one overheard: "Wasn't it just wonderful, and have you read his book, 'Siegfried Comes of Age?'"

* * *

Who really did write the Dawes plan? That is one thing the members of the institute would like to know. At the opening session of the roundtable on interallied debts and reparations of which he is the leader, Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago hazarded the opinion that "it was written chiefly by two Englishmen, Sir Josiah Stamp and Sir Arthur Salter, and that Dawes' name was attached to the plan chiefly to give it an American flavor." Sir Josiah promptly responded with a statement to the British press declining the honor and passing the palm to unnamed persons. Now Mr. Dawes, it is reliably known, has in private conversation himself deprecated the idea that he had a great deal to do with drafting the conveniently called, or miscalled Dawes plan. There remains Sir Arthur, or would anybody else like to say a word about California's climate?

The contention which Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, made before the general conference that the growing emigration of American capital to foreign fields of productive enterprise was endangering employment in the United States and depriving American labor of needed wages, brought considerable dissent from other speakers.

Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics argued that although Ford tractor plants may be situated in Ireland and consequently not employing American labor, workers in the United States will be getting many other jobs in plants which supply Irish workers with the goods upon which they will spend their new wages. Thus he believed that while Irish-built tractors might be sold in the United States, goods must in the long run be exported to pay for them and American workers will be employed in making these goods.

Prof. Herbert Heaton, an Australian economist, submitted that prevailing prosperity in the United States is essentially the result of the great export of American capital and American goods during and since the war, and that if capital had been embargoed the United States might now be facing a serious condition of unemployment.

* * *

When at one of the round tables, Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president-emeritus of Western Reserve University and one of the Nation's most distinguished and respected educators, was called upon to indicate his profession, he responded: "I am a teacher and a student."

* * *

Prof. Harry T. Collings of the University of Pennsylvania, was discussing what he considered to be the failure of the United States to lay down and maintain a consistent policy in the Caribbean. And he casually remarked that a benevolent autocracy and not democracy was the most efficient of all governments. At which point Count Giovanni Elia, an ardent spokesman of Fascism, was noted rapidly making notes. But it seemed from the vantage point of the press that the Count's pen slowly paused as Professor Collings went on to conclude that he had rather sacrifice a little efficiency for the other advantages of democracy.

J. R. D.

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RUSSIANS MAY JOIN IN NEXT PACIFIC PARLEY

Delegation to Moscow Will Press for Participation in Kyoto Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Efforts to bring Russia into the coming biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto will be made by American, British and other groups, some of the members of which have already started on their way to Japan.

The conference to be held from Oct. 28 to Nov 9, will be attended by about 40 Americans, who are scheduled for a preliminary conference with members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the British branch of the institute.

On their way to Kyoto, Edward C. Carter, honorary secretary of the American Council of the Institute; Jerome D. Greene, chairman, and five others from the United States and similar groups from Great Britain, Canada, China and Japan will visit Moscow for the purpose of conferring with a committee of Russians on the possibilities of Russian participation in the conference.

Mr. Carter said a provisional committee had been formed in Russia about a year ago to work out a plan for participation and that a number of eminent Russian natural scientists and Orientalists were actively interested. It is hoped, he said, that an arrangement can be made for at least one Russian to attend.

The main difficulty, Mr. Carter said, is the unofficial nature of the conference. When the United States wishes to send a group to such a conference, there are always those who can go at their own expense, and several foundations can always be found willing to send others. But in Russia the situation is different. There are few people, if any, able to undertake such a thing themselves, and there are no foundations such as we have here. We hope, however, by visiting Moscow to find some way to overcome this obstacle."

Others who will go to Moscow on their way from the United States to Japan are Mrs. E. C. Carter, Roland W. Boyden of Boston, formerly United States observer with the Reparations Commission; Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain, Columbia University; Prof. William H. Kilpatrick, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Lewis L. Lorwin, Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

PATHS TO NAVAL ACCORD CHARTED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

cies which lead to war, it is repeatedly declared.

Speakers representing both British and American attitudes expressed the conviction that public opinion in both countries is steadily reaching that goal.

One of those national policies which lead to Anglo-American friction is the much-mooted matter of the "freedom of the seas," arising as it was pointed out, from Britain's traditional insistence upon the right to blockade an enemy and the United States' traditional insistence upon the right to maintain commerce with a nation which might be at war with Britain.

To end such an impasse, George Young, a Labor member of Parliament and veteran British diplomat, declared that the British Parliament in its present makeup would be willing to accept an agreement which would place the policing of the seas under international control.

Mr. Young had previously urged such a policy and in answer to a direct question from Admiral Hussey as to whether parliamentary approval could be expected, said he believed his Government would ratify it.

Implies Renunciation of Aid

Solution of the issue of the freedom of the seas in this manner would, of course, imply that the United States would not aid or abet a nation against which the countries, acting under either the League Covenant or the Kellogg pact, were taking collective action—a policy which has already won wide support on the part of American opinion.

Mr. Young also oposed Admiral Hussey's opinion that the success of diplomatic negotiations rest largely upon the persuasion of armaments. Speaking as a diplomat of 20 years experience, he declared unqualifiedly that "the force of armaments is not an advantage to the professional diplomat."

He said that when he was serving with the British Embassy in Washington the suspicion that Great Britain ever contemplated the use of its fleet against the United States would have utterly ruined the negotiations. He also cited unfortunate and futile displays of Britain's force against Turkey and Egypt as proof that armaments hamper constructive diplomacy.

With respect to Admiral Hussey's remark that the Monroe Doctrine was simply a defensive policy, Mr. Young said that in his conversations with various South American citizens he found that they were not quite so convinced of that fact.

The Admiral responded that he thought "some Europeans had been talking to the South Americans."

Judge George W. Anderson of Boston, reiterating his view that the United States should take a more active rôle in the development of a world order, asserted that failure to recognize Russia as a de facto government was contributing to international division and helping to continue a condition which makes for competitive armaments rather than co-operative armaments.

Peace Pact Is Law of Nations

Frederick J. Libby, secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, pointed out that President Hoover had recognized that the Pact of Paris is now the supreme law of the nations and of the United States and should therefore take its place as the Nation's foremost national policy, and other policies be brought into accord with it.

Tracing the history of the Canadian Confederation at the round table on Canadian-American relations, Prof. F. H. Underhill of the University of Toronto, advanced the view that its chief formative cause was the apprehension that Canada might in some way become annexed to the United States.

He said that many Canadians felt that too close commercial relations with the United States might ultimately lead to economic and political annexation.

"Every 20 years," he added, "Canada saves herself from the United States by an election. In 1911 she saved herself by the famous reciprocity elections."

Prof. Underhill was inclined to believe that the present tariff debate is quite seriously hampering friendly sentiment between Canada and the United States, but that the principal effect of the tariff was more adverse to Canada's feelings than her trade.

Public Works Program Urged

At the round table on planned prosperity Darwin J. Meserole, president of the National Unemployment League of New York, proposed that Congress and the State Legislatures be urged to enact adequate laws to provide the necessary funds for the construction of such public works as roads, projects of afforestation, drainage and irrigation of waste lands, river and harbor improvements (including flood control measures) and the development of water power.

"These public works," he said, "should be expanded in accordance with the need of the unemployed, and of the maintenance of business activity and prosperity.

"It is manifest that our apparent double problem of the stabilization of business and the relief of destitution from unemployment is, in reality, a single problem.

That is, when the wage purchasing power of the workers is maintained, or increased, by the expansion of public works at times when private industry slacks up, we not only stabilize the normal industries of the country and assure the continuation of the employers' business, but solve also the problem of unemployment, with its accompanying poverty and despair, for the employee."

William S. Parker, president of the Boston Building Congress, emphasized the need of a better co-ordinated planning of public and private construction work and repairs as a means of reducing seasonal unemployment.

Poincaré Strategy Praised

To the sagacious strategy of Raymond Poincaré must go much of the credit for French ratification of the Mellon-Beranger agreement funding France's debt to the United States as well as acceptance of the other interallied debt arrangements, Dr. Andre Siegfried, economist of the French Foreign Office, pointed out in his lecture on "Post-War Politics in France."

"The Poincaré experiment, as we called it, when it was not yet positively a success, has in fact its place in the normal cycles of our political history," he said. "Poincaré was too wise to say so, but from the beginning it really was the Center and the Right who settled the muddle made by the Left.

"To keep silent about this was a stroke of genius on the part of the great leader, and the country was long deceived by such a fiction. In fact it would have continued indefinitely being willingly deceived had the politicians not become impatient when they realized that he saved the franc without carrying out their own policy.

"Deprived of its balance on the Left the system was bound to lean to the Right, a fact which was sure to arouse sooner or later some coalition of the Left with a program of democratic defense.

"We seem to spend our time defending ourselves against perils. We line ourselves up against the peril of the Left, and when we have done that, forgetting the nature of the former danger, we concentrate on the Left against a peril of the Right. No doubt this will go on forever and ever, Amen."

Church In French Politics

In an earlier lecture Dr. William E. Rappard presented an interesting analysis of the position of the Roman Catholic Church in French politics.

"The importance of the Roman Catholic Church," he explained, "may be reckoned if you will only remember that nine-tenths of the French are Catholic, at least nominally.

"The church cannot from a doctrinal point of view recognize the independence of the political society in respect to her. She will admit a temporal power practically independent of the church, but she will always insist that the delegation of power should come from God, and not from the people.

"In this sense, the notion of a political society ignoring the church—that is, a secular political society, simply is abominable. From this point of view, the doctrine of popular sovereignty cannot be accepted by Rome. That is why in France since the French revolution the Catholic Church has always and very naturally associated itself with the ruling classes.

"One might think that there is some paradox in a country where nine-tenths of the people are Catholic to see in power an anti-clerical government. But this appears to be quite natural to the French, in the minds of whom the separation is very easily drawn between the domains of intellectuality and religion."

EXERCISES FOR PULASKI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Exercises commemorating the career of Count Casimir Pulaski, the Polish patriot who served the Colonies as brigadier-general during the War of Independence, will be held Oct. 11 under official auspices of the State of Maryland, it has just been announced.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. 200 miles.
2. By making a slip cover of canvas, felt or corduroy.
3. Three or four girls forming a club, buying and preparing their food together, with a systematic and rotating division of labor.
4. By taking steps to provide merchants with a legal method of co-operating in order to end ruinous competition.
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One Glass of Beer Too Much for Efficient Worker Today

Large Manufacturer Says It Would Seriously Impair Production

In a letter to the Boston Herald, Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, states that in these days of intricate high speed machinery one glass of beer after lunch too dangerously impairs the efficiency of the industrial worker. The letter follows:

It seems to me that the drys who got so much upset at Mr. Wickersham's letter must be men of little faith and rather less economic knowledge. So much of the arguments about the matter have wandered around such hazy subjects as the natural rights of man, liberty, and respect for law, that the much more concrete economic aspect of the situation has been almost lost sight of.

Every factory manager with whom I have talked, with one exception, speaks in unqualified certainty of the superior powers of quantity and quality production among his men since prohibition. That one exception had a large plant near the center of one of the largest cities of the country.

Workers Produce More

Herman Feldman, in preparing for his book on the economic aspects of prohibition, found very strong evidence of its economic value. But there is a factor in the recent industrial situation which greatly increases the probability that the full weight of economic influence will bring itself to bear against any serious step back to pre-prohibition days.

That is the extraordinary increase in the industrial productivity per person which has taken place within the last few years. What might be called the tempo of production is now 50 per cent higher than in 1899, and nearly 40 per cent higher than in 1914. Successful industry is now running at a speed which makes unendurable, even the mildest dulling down of the men in it.

Considering the amount of machinery and power involved in the situation, a man under a very moderate influence of liquor would be as much a menace as the driver of the automobile. In the old days it didn't make so much difference, any more than it did to drive a horse and buggy under the influence of liquor and we considered it necessary to justice to be sure that he was well under before disciplinary measures were taken.

Glass of Beer Too Much

Today a mere breath would be sufficient to blow him out of the most well-run plants. A glass of beer with lunch, which was almost universal in the old days, would be too much for the intricate high-speed machine of today.

For this reason I have perfect faith that, after a few wild scrambles, the industrial states will set to work to put their houses in order. The agricultural states are, of course, beyond question. This leaves only the states whose action would be overriden by the merchant communities; that is to say, for the most part by the big cities. But even here there are grounds for faith, though not such firm ones. The merchant's life isn't now as free from the regimentation and the hourly drive as it was a few years ago. It is highly probable that chain store owners will turn out to have much the same attitude toward prohibition as factory managers now have.

It would seem that the moral issues of prohibition can be argued indefinitely. The god of morals seems to be a very patient being. The economic god hasn't any patience at all. He deals more with blunt realities than with fine academic questions. His influence will be powerful on every state Legislature which would, under the Wickersham suggestion, have to bring itself to face the issue.

H. S. Dennison.

Framingham, Aug. 15.

ENVOY FROM CHILE HONORED BY DEGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Carlos Davila, Ambassador from Chile, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws, conferred upon him by the University of Southern California, during his recent visit to Los Angeles.

At a luncheon given in honor of Ambassador Davila by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, he declared that the United States is stimulating the same increased buying power which has made its own industrial development possible.

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CALIFORNIANS REVOLUTIONIZE TABLE BUYING

Everything 'Strictly Fresh' in Convenient Service of Open-Air Marts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Modern housekeeping, in southern California at least, is undergoing a metamorphosis due to the innovation of drive-in markets.

In former days Mrs. Homemaker, in planning her meals, made out a long list once or twice a week, telephoned her grocer, went shopping with a large market basket, or drove out to a convenient ranch to obtain fresh table supplies. Now she hops into the family car, buzzes over to the nearest drive-in market and in a few minutes purchases the day's supplies, confident that her fruit and vegetables are "strictly fresh."

The convenience of buying from these markets, many of which are open from 18 to 24 hours a day, eliminates stocking up pantry shelves. Housewives may even do their shopping without leaving their cars, so extensive are the services provided.

Three agents responsible for the new style market are the motorcar, the mild climate which enables them to keep open the year around, and the property owner who wishes to derive income from advantageously situated lots.

Between 15 and 20 years ago California ranchers, to eliminate the interruption of motorists who wanted to buy their produce while they were picking it, began to build little stands in front of their ranches, where the public could buy direct from the producer.

Ranchers Send in Produce

But the greater portion of housewives were not reached by this method and within the last five or six years the drive-in market began to appear here and there in southern California. There are now approximately 300 of them in the city of Los Angeles alone, and new ones are being opened throughout the southern part of the State. Although there are many wayside stands, wagons and country markets flourishing, the ranchers are sending much of their produce to the drive-in markets.

Owners of vacant lots, usually corner lots, are building the new markets upon their property and renting out the various concessions which usually consist of a fruit stand, a vegetable stand, a modern grocery, meat market, baker, florist shop, and in the more pretentious markets there are restaurants, tire shops, millinery and gown shops. Frequently there is an oil station on the corner.

Striking Types of Architecture

The average rental of a fruit stand is 5 per cent gross of the concessionaire's profits; grocery rental averages 3 per cent gross, and meat markets, 4 per cent gross, in addition to a customary guarantee of from $150 to $400 per month to the landlord.

There are numerous styles of architecture in these markets, but the Spanish prevails, in keeping with the California style. A market most striking in appearance is the Mandarin market in Hollywood of Chinese influence.

In keeping with sanitary laws of the city, many restrictions go with the markets. There must be a sanitary basin for washing fruit and vegetables, and every bit of food must be kept 18 inches above the floor, which must be of non-absorbent material.

All markets must have roofs or awnings to protect the produce from the sun and many are building cold storage plants, incinerators and special garbage rooms. The larger markets, it is said, are capable of handling from 200 to 300 boxes of tomatoes or crates of lettuce daily.

Not all open-air markets are of the drive-in type, some of them being located close to the curb and providing such numerous attendants that the motorist customer may be served quickly and without causing traffic congestion.

People of all races have taken up the market business as a profitable calling within the last few years, including many white people; whereas the Japanese market merchants were in the majority previously. In some markets the employees are college boys, working their way through universities in this vicinity.

Utility and Artistry

An entirely new and revolutionary plan in markets was offered to the Wilshire district in Los Angeles recently with the opening of the Chapman Park Market Center, a drive-in market covering two acres. It is distinctive in both beauty and business arrangement. The architecture is Moorish.

Built in the form of a hollow square with 52 departments conveniently arranged, the plan is claimed to eliminate all traffic problems and still afford a greater variety of household foods.

Parking space for 500 cars is owned by the market within the court and in adjacent spaces, this being in addition to street parking along the entire block, which it fronts on Sixth Street. Patrons drive into the great court through wide archways at either end. Pedestrians are provided with separate entrance ways. Among the conveniences of the market is a post office substation.

Each mart is conducted by separate owners and is absolutely competitive. Every lease contains a clause that assures only the highest of ethics in business transactions, under penalty of forfeiting holdings. No combined restraint of trade is possible under this rigid plan, such protection being an innovation of its kind, it is said.

The market has its own loudspeaker, which provides not only music for the shoppers, but special 10-minute bargains at varied intervals are radiocast, giving an air of expectancy and fun for the patrons.

One hundred and fifty-six clerks comprise the permanent population of this "city within a city."

'Drive-In' Markets of Southern California Combine Utility and Artistry

(Upper Left) Chapman Park Market Center in Los Angeles During Opening Days Before Automobiles Were Admitted to the Inclosure. Separate Entrances Are Provided for Cars and Pedestrians, Eliminating Traffic Congestion. Parking Space Within the Court and in Adjacent Spaces Accommodates 500 Cars.

(Upper Right) Fountain Centered in Two-Acre Inclosure Does Its Bit to Suggest Air of Leisurely Shopping.

(Lower) Wigwam Fruit Stand on Foothill Avenue Near Monrovia.

General Use of Automobiles, Mild Climate Year Around and Property Owners' Desire for Income Unite in Rapidly Extending New Method of Meeting Mrs. Home Maker's Needs for the Table.

Eel That Threatens Own Appetite Brought Up From Deep Sea Bottom

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Having already discovered more than 200 varieties of deep-water fish, 40 specimens being heretofore unknown and unclassified, Dr. William Beebe, head of the Bermuda Oceanographic Expedition, is exultant. The twelfth expedition of the department of tropical research of the New York Zoological Society, which has been at work here at Nonsuch Island since May 1, has accomplished unexpected results.

Hundreds of prepared specimens have already been packed and are ready to be sent north. These include some barely visible to the naked eye as well as graduated fishes up to the largest creatures of the deep. There are hundreds of bottled microscopic specimens.

Many of the deep-sea fish are fitted with electric lighting apparatus, outdoing man, it would seem, by 1,000,000 years.

Deeper They Are the Blacker

It appears the deeper down, the blacker the fish. An exceedingly interesting specimen is a huge black eel brought up from a depth of thousands of feet, with a mouth that looks as if he might easily swallow himself. It is only a short distance south of Bermuda that the European eels have their breeding place, but you will not find any of the Beebe eels among them. The new variety has never before been known and will be christened later in New York. There are three or four great fish black as night. The black eel though, in length, is the king of the lot.

Dr. Beebe's principal trouble is that he found his field of research here far too rich. He has been practically breaking new ground in this expedition. Modern expeditions do not, as a rule, find much that is absolutely new. Rather the work is devoted to gaining a more accurate knowledge of what is already known. But in Dr. Beebe's case every other specimen taken from the briny deep is a new variety.

The Beebe expedition is working largely on fish that live half a mile below the surface of the sea. Thus within 10 miles of the coast line, the expedition has three different classes of fish with which to deal. There are those found near the shore, which are well known in name at least; then there are the surface ocean fish, and finally the fish found on the ocean bottom.

The fish found at a depth of half a mile are largely known all over the world. Identical specimens have been taken off the coasts of Japan and Ireland.

Study How Fish Live

A special feature of the work carride on by the Beebe expedition is deep-sea diving, for the observation of the habits of fish, and the conditions under which they live. At a sea depth of half a mile conditions are vastly different from conditions inshore or on the surface of the water. Three physical differences are the most striking—the lack of light, the great pressure and the low temperature. Total darkness prevails, the pressure is about a ton to the square inch instead of the mere 15 pounds to the square inch, and the temperature is so cold that when the fish are brought to the surface they must have icy water.

A rare fish was once found in Icelandic waters, with two flaps of skin attached to two parts of its body without apparent design. Inside the skin flap was only one organ. The Icelandic specimen was a female about two feet in length. The male of the species was never found. Dr. Beebe has now discovered the young—both male and female, of this rare species. Both are perfect in form and practically miniatures of the full-grown fish. The male fish, as found by Dr. Beebe, has an array of small grappling hooks attached to the mouth.

Many of the problems of this expedition have been the extraordinary and fantastic form of some of the deep-sea fish. Until recently only two with lighting apparatus were known, and these were shore fish from the East Indies. These two both had a sac or bag below the eyes containing what was supposed to be a mass of luminous bacteria. One specimen was fitted with a film of black pigment which it could draw up over the light.

Some of Dr. Beebe's specimens of electric fish so-called, were found 500 fathoms underseas, where all living creatures are accustomed to eternal blackness.

Canadian Endows Experimental Farm for Crofters in 'Farthest Hebrides'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STORNOWAY, Scot.—A large crowd assembled here recently to give a reception to T. B. Macaulay of Montreal.

Mr. Macaulay discussed his schemes for improving the conditions of the crofters, and said he had arranged to endow the experimental farm near Stornoway to the extent of £500 yearly. His primary interest, he said, was agricultural development in the island. The experimental farm near Stornoway was working out remarkably well, and the results were in every way encouraging.

Already, they had made an epoch-making discovery with regard to the reclamation of peat—namely, the tremendous importance of phosphate, which, in the form of basic slag, was a comparatively inexpensive fertilizer. The piece of land chosen for the farm was, he continued, not one of the best, but one of the worst, and if they could make a success there they could anywhere. All kinds of problems regarding cultivation, fertilization, and costs would have to be worked out on the farm, and his endowment of £5000 a year was given on condition that it would be continued as a demonstration farm. It would be run in co-operation with the Macaulay Soil Research Institute in Aberdeenshire, to which he had given an endowment of £10,000, in putting to practical use the knowledge already gained and the additional knowledge that would be gained through the experimental farm.

Referring to the question of how to improve the conditions of the crofters, Mr. Macaulay said he believed they were suffering from an excess of the communal system. He believed in the crofting system, but thought it had its drawbacks. When he first came to the island he had an idea of inclosed communal pastures for each township, but the more he had seen of it the more he was convinced that there was a better way, and that was that each crofter should have a certain area of pasture land in the vicinity of his village for his own exclusive use, while the moor and hill grazings would continue to be held in common as at present.

In order to show what could be done in this way he was willing in the case of two typical villages, one on the east and one on the west side of the island, to supply all the fencing material required to inclose 30 to 50 acres for each crofter. He would also give the use of a suitable plow to turn the inclosed land, and would supply each man with fertilizers sufficient for five acres. What might be done in the future would depend entirely on costs and the success of the experiment. His underlying idea was that individual reward for individual effort was going to have more effect than anything else.

Women Outdo Men in Club Courtesies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Because country clubs around Washington have only partially extended their privileges to wives and daughters of members, the National Woman's Country Club is being organized by a distinguished group.

They have purchased a clubhouse and 75 acres of woodland just outside of Washington overlooking the Potomac River valley and are improving the golf course, installing a swimming pool, building tennis courts and equipping the stables with good mounts.

The new club will be more generous to the men of members' families than the men have been to them. Husbands and sons will be eligible to all the privileges of the club at all times. The club ballroom has already been reserved for several functions next "season."

While planned by society women, members of the club include representatives from literary, artistic, musical and business fields. Lady Isabella Howard, wife of the British Ambassador, heads the governing board which has as members Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Mrs. Robert Lamont, Mrs. William E. Borah, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Frank Mondell, and others.

Sea Route to Stop in Irish Free State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—With a view to establishing the shortest possible sea route between Europe and America, the principal transatlantic shipping concerns have decided to institute a terminal port in the Irish Free State.

As a consequence the harbors of Cork and Galway are being visited by United States and Continental engineering experts and financiers, who are investigating the potentialities and relative merits of both ports, with the object of launching development schemes on a scale to induce even the largest ocean-going liners, which at present do not touch Irish shores, to call at a Free State port and land passengers en route for the Continent.

It is proposed to provide an air service to convey passengers across Ireland to England and the continental centers.

Opinion seems to be that interests could be best served by establishing Galway as a terminal port and Cork as a trade distributing center for Europe on the lines of a "free port."

USE OF PLANE TO SPEED TOUR TO FAR PLACES

Air-Rail-Steamship Transportation Now Becomes Reality

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—How aviation, youngest member of the transportation family, can collaborate with railroads and steamships in rounding out long passenger tours through remote areas was emphasized at the first air-rail-steamship travel conference held here under the auspices of the Pan-American Airways.

By linking air routes with those of the older methods of travel, extensive passenger cruises can be arranged at a considerable saving in time over that required without the use of airplanes, declares J. T. Trippe, president of the airways.

The network of air lines which the company is developing through South America was made possible by the keen interest which President Hoover took in the project when he was Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Trippe reports to the conference, and by the legislation enacted in the Coolidge administration permitting United States mail contracts to be let to companies carrying mail in foreign fields.

The first "Air Cruise," to include the use of air, rail and steamship facilities provides for a complete circle trip between any point east of the Mississippi and turough four countries of the West Indies, covering a 20-day period. Associated in the cruise are 12 railroad systems under the leadership of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Florida East Coast Railway. Stop-overs will be made at Havana, Camaguey and Santiago, Cuba; Porto au Prince, Santo Domingo and San Juan, Porto Rico. Special "discovery" trips have been arranged to take the air cruise passengers into the interiors where few tourists have ever penetrated. The first cruise will start from terminals in the United States on Sept. 29 and from San Juan on Oct. 3.

By the use of airplanes for sightseeing trips, especially in Mexico, conference speakers said, it is possible during a stop-over of one day to fly in 30 minutes to points of particular interest which usually require an entire day's travel.

It was announced that the United States Post Office Department has awarded to Pan-American Airways the contract for the transportation of mail to the entire West Indies, including the Virgin, Windward and Leeward Islands, and down the east coast of South America to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. Inauguration of service over this route will put into regular op... two-thirds of the United States air mail system between New York and Buenos Aires along the east coast of South America.

GOTHAM SCHOOL NEEDS SUBJECT OF SURVEY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A survey to determine whether this city's public school funds are being used in the wisest way has been undertaken by the Board of Education preliminary to approval of the 1930 budget, it is announced by Arthur S. Somers, chairman of the finance committee.

The survey was occasioned by estimates indicating that the 1930 budget would reach the record figure of $136,000,000, more than $5,000,000 in excess of the present one. This sum is exclusive of the cost of the building program, debt service, pensions and other expenses for which the city is spending this year about $60,000,000.

TRAVELER FINDS HOSPITALITY AT ENDS OF WORLD

Back in Wilds, Says Wanderer for 27 Years, Friendliness Prevails

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Armando Arafelian, a man without a country since his native city of Baku in Azerbaijan, on the Caspian Sea, was absorbed by the Soviets, and who has been traveling almost constantly for 27 years, visiting 61 countries, but never in any one long enough to become a citizen, has arrived here from his most recent journey into the interior of Colombia, Central America and Mexico.

"Back off the beaten track," said Mr. Arafelian, "there prevails an almost uniform hospitality. Even behind the Andes, far back in the interior of Colombia, at the borders of Venezuela and Brazil, where money is not of the slightest use, since there is nothing for which to spend it, it was a notable exception when a self-appointed host did not offer to give up his own bed for a night, or a week, in favor of his guest."

Nor are such receptions confined to any one continent or place, he added. In Africa and Australia, in China and Russia, it was often the same when once the traveled roads were left behind. As a proof of this hospitality around the world, Mr. Arafelian showed two thick books of signatures and statements from presidents, governors, and mayors in many countries, as well as those of his numerous hosts and acquaintances of the road. On a page all by itself was the signature of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The interior of Colombia provided many an interesting experience, Mr. Arafelian said. He described an encounter with Indians who were nearly white, while the presence of other natives with distinctly Mongolian features leads him to believe that South America and Asia were once connected by land.

After visiting his sister in New York, Mr. Arafelian said, he will return to Austin, Tex., to repossess the horse which bore him so faithfully through the jungles and across the mountains, of Central and South America in his year-long journey from Caracas, Venezuela, to Texas, a horseback journey, incidentally, which he declared had been made by a white man but once before.

"It is perhaps not a pretty animal," he said, proudly exhibiting a photograph of his horse. "He would perhaps not look well to ride through your Central Park; but never was there a more stout-hearted mount. Often when we plowed through swamps or across mountains neither of us would eat or drink for a day. Yet he never faltered."

New York Proposes Its Own Farm Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BATAVIA, N. Y.—A regional plan for New York State in a farm relief program has just been outlined by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor, before 500 Wyoming County farmers and members of the Wyoming County Historical Society at Silver Lake.

The Governor characterized the scheme as the next important step in the permanent improvement of agricultural production. He described the program of farm tax relief which his agricultural advisory commission effected at the last session of the Legislature as of an emergency nature. The survey now proposed by the commission, he said, would embrace the following projects:

Completion of soil survey for entire State, including preparation of detailed maps: complete surveys of climatic conditions, and assembling and preparing of weather data; inventory of all forest resources and a classification of land for agriculture, reforestation and residential purposes; survey of present uses and best adaptations of land, including orchards, vegetables, forests and pastures; study of cost of producing milk under various existing systems of dairying.

ACTION IS URGED ON ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY PLAN

Great Lakes Association Is Determined to Keep Up Fight for Way to Sea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn. — Reiterating its faith in the St. Lawrence River navigation project, the Great Lakes Harbor Association in annual meeting here, urged that "the high contracting parties of the United States and Canada" consummate immediately a treaty whereby the deep waterway to the sea may become an actuality. The association pledged itself to a renewal of effort for construction of the waterway and also for maintenance of the water levels of the Great Lakes.

William George Bruce of Milwaukee, president of the association since it was organized eight years ago, stepped down from active leadership. His successor is C. Alfred Maguire, one of the leading Canadian authorities in port development and a former member of the hydro-electric commission of Ontario.

Resolutions were adopted to clarify the association's attitude on the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway, to urge the formation of boards or commissions for local port development in all lakes cities and to oppose the compounding of waters of the Great Lakes for domestic or sewage purposes.

The resolutions committee declared the sense of the meeting to be that the association indorse the project of a navigable waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico.

Protest was made, however, "against any diversion of lake waters designed to maintain hydro-electric power plants and thereby injure not only the commerce of the Great Lakes, but also seriously impair the navigation serviceability of the proposed barge channel connecting the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico."

The association held that the St. Lawrence River project is clearly vital to the material progress and well-being of the middle West and one that is indispensable to its agricultural welfare.

Theodore Christianson, Governor of Minnesota, condemned the proposed Nicaraguan canal as a "subterfuge in the fight of eastern interests against the St. Lawrence seaway." He declared, in demanding that Congress give favorable action on the waterway problem, that the 40,000,000 people of the Northwest will not much longer submit to their present economic isolation."

The retiring president of the association in his annual message, declared that the order of the Federal Government to stop the Chicago water diversion would be of great help in getting favorable action on waterway construction. He said that at best the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway could be only a barge canal. The association, however, is not opposed to another waterway by way of the Great Lakes to the ocean, he asserted.

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Music News of the World—Radio

Acrobatics and Babes

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE Russian Ballet has gone, and the faithful gallerytes who formed their queue early every morning amidst the fruit and vegetables of Covent Garden must feel rather like villagers after the circus has folded its tents and vanished for another year. The last two weeks of the season were notable for a first performance in England of "Renard" and the revival of the same composer's "Le Sacre du Printemps."

In addition to these events M. Diaghileff introduced his fellow countryman Igor Markevitch, a youth of 16 who played a large-size piano concerto of his own composition; then a few nights later the young English composer Constant Lambert conducted the first performance of his two-year-old Symphonic Interlude, a work described simply as "Music for Orchestra"; and what no could interested he dancing public more than either the famous ballerina Olga Spessiva-Spessivtzeva, not seen in London since she took the title rôle of "The Sleeping Princess," made her reappearance in another Tchaikovsky ballet, "The Swan Lake."

Even in these days, when the intelligentsia everywhere seem inclined to regard the virtuoso as an out-of-date if not slightly ridiculous figure, a superb technique can still stir many of us to enthusiasm. There is, after all, something undeniably attractive in seeing difficulty resolve into ease and a refractory medium reduced to complete control. Olga Spessiva-Spessivtzeva surprised us by opening a door into the Romantic past, through which we caught a glimpse of fair, ethereal creatures floating over rather than touching the earth—Marie Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, Fanny Cerrito, Lucille Grahn.

Not since Anna Pavlowa have we seen in London a classical technique more consummate than that of Spessiva-Spessivtzeva.

"Renard"

Strangely enough the mention of classical technique brings one at once to the choreography of "Renard." M. Lifar's first experiment in this branch of his art. Those who, like the present writer, sat in different parts of Covent Garden during the season now over, may similarly have been struck by the regret everywhere expressed that the choreographers of the Russian Ballet have "wilfully" abandoned the old classical technique for what is termed "acrobatics" or "athletics." The maître de ballet himself, Georges Balanchine, had something to say on the subject in these columns last year. M. Diaghileff forestalled discussion of M. Lifar's choreography by writing a long and extremely interesting letter to The Times in the course of which he neatly turned the tables on the upholders of the classical dance. Beginning (and ending) by saying "The longer the globe revolves, the less movement we will find on it" and pointing out that the misfortune of art is that everybody thinks he is entitled to his own judgment, the great Russian impresario asked why his ballet should be made to take its inspiration from the minuet of the French Court and not from the Russian village festival?

"That which appears to you acrobatic is a dilettantic terminology for our national dance step. The mistake really, in fact, goes much deeper, because it is undoubtedly the Italian classical school which has introduced into the dance the acrobatic elements. The coarsest acrobatic tricks are the toe-dancing, the 'doubles tours en l'air,' next to the classical 'pirouettes en dehors,' and the baleful 32 'fouettes,' that is where acrobatics should be attacked. In the drastic efforts of Balanchine, in 'The Prodigal Son,' there are far less acrobatics than in the final classical pas de deux of 'Aurora's Wedding'."

Frankly Acrobatic

The choreography of "Renard," however, is frankly acrobatic. Indeed, Stravinsky wrote on the cover on his score: "This ballet must be executed by buffoons, acrobats or dancers," and as Diaghileff happily says, Stravinsky is, without doubt, the acrobat of sound, as Picasso is the acrobat of outline. M. Lifar's ingenious combination of "the plastic of the circus and dance tricks" is very successful, but without in any way detracting from his work one may in passing point out a fact that perhaps few of his English audiences are aware of, namely, that for some years now the Russian stage has found in the pure art form of the circus one of its chief sources of inspiration. One has even heard of a stage setting for Wagner's "Rienzi" shaped like a circus arena with steps at all angles and all levels, with suggestions of a trapeze and hoops and the rest of the objects and agents of circus representation. And there is no denying that the top notes of many Wagnerian tenors would be more easily reached with the aid of a trapeze.

"Renard," like "Le Sacre du Printemps" and "Les Noces," pushes back those ancient boundaries of sound within which, incurious of all that lies beyond, so many composers are content to live and work—they never emulate the "oldest inhabitant," whom we sometimes read of as taking a first train ride to the next parish. Was ever a composer so fearless of his medium as Stravinsky? For him tone seems to acquire an extra dimension: it is as if behind one timbre he can always hear another one. Who again but Stravinsky would, as Diaghileff points out, compel the bass to sing with a female falsetto voice and express the sentimentality of the fox by the sounds of the cymbalum of the restaurant?

"Le Sacre"

"Le Sacre" exacts so much from its interpreters both on the stage and in the orchestra pit that to be fair, praise must be general. But special mention must be made of Lydia Sokolova (a nom du théâtre hiding an Englishwoman) who gave a wonderful performance of the Sacrificial Dance, and Roger Désormière, who brought his orchestra triumphantly through a score which, with its maze of cross rhythms, conductors find quite difficult enough without a stage and dancers to cope with.

The two concert pieces require little comment. On the strength of the piano concerto alone one would hesitate before accepting Diaghileff's estimate of Markevitch as a genius—perhaps precocious talent would be a safer estimate. To be frank, one is already bored by the neo-classic formula of these innocent diatonic tunes which, for all the world like babes in the wood, poor little things, are subjected to horrid adventures in dissonance. However, the adventures staged by Markevitch are skillfully done and are not too, too horrid.

Evidently the orchestra thought that Constant Lambert's Symphonic Interlude needed more, for they gratuitously added adventures of their own. But after hearing the rehearsal in the morning it seemed uncertain whether better playing would have made the style of this piece less naive and immature. There were moments when one was not at all sure whether in this case the composer himself was not the babe in the wood.

Photograph by Sasha, London

Group in the Ballet "Renard," at Covent Garden

A Friend in the Market

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

FRIENDS are a necessary part of every musician's resources, if I have correctly observed artistic doings. General or particular, they count when the time comes. To recall an instance, there was an orchestral conductor of whose interpretations the public, by every sign, had enough. He kept his post, however, season after season, against accumulating protests; and what accounted for his holding on so long was, it appeared to me, his knack for friendship. Whoever knew him liked him; and the only thing that at last compelled him to quit, I almost believe, was the impossibility of all the supporters of the concerts making his acquaintance.

There has been, now and then, a man directing an American orchestra who had friends enough, though chiefly European ones. If they were composers, he brought out their music; if singers, violinists or pianists, he helped get them going on a career in the United States. There has been at least one conductor, an American, with faith in native art, who became friendly with the composers of his own city and made them known, by letting their works have a place on his programs. Should crisis, some day, wedge in between him and his audiences, he is likely to find those writers of symphonies and tone poems a reliance worth having. He will hardly regret the hours of rehearsal he put in for their benefit.

An Opportunity Lost

A conductor whom I happened to note a while ago, talking with a number of persons, coming and going, impressed me as careless, indeed wasteful, in the way of letting a friendly chance go. A young woman who is not altogether beneath notice as a singer, asked him if he wouldn't when appointments favored, grant her a hearing. At that very time, a rift was forming between him and his guarantors and subscribers. He needed every interest he could get for the mending of it. For reply, however, to the soprano requesting an audition, his peculiar, final word was, "impossible"; all his days, he explained, being occupied minute by minute.

Another conductor who rides on the very top of the wave of popularity was bothered once to exasperation, I should have thought, by a composer standing and holding open before him a musical manuscript. From a side glance, the piece seemed to me to be scored without particular skill, and it struck me as having small chance of a reading, to say nothing of a performance. Nevertheless, the conductor showed himself kindly disposed. He may have returned an amicable "No" at last, and possibly "Yes"; for he is discoverer, and he has distinguished himself in finding genius where others discerned nothing.

Chamber Music

Musicians, my design is to indicate, fare better having a friendly world about them than merely relying on their abilities as executants and interpreters; especially those whose position depends on the vote of a committee or on the shifting preferences of season-ticket investors. To consider another aspect of the situation, they need, I have heard it said, to take account of friendship also in a mutual way, when they organize in groups directly, without sustaining patrons; in other words, they need, when forming themselves into a chamber-music body, to be on close terms of friendship with one another. But that is a view which the facts do not always countenance. Successful trios and quartets have existed, the members of which remained quite by themselves, save at work time, and never went in for anything but the merest externals of good will. They did their part like artists. That was all, and that proved sufficient.

Reason enough why chamber-music concerts are cold, polite and distant. Who is responsible for fixing the word "intimate" on them? Someone, I fancy, who found them dull sought justification for his trouble in listening to them. Appropriately enough, methinks, Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge transferred her chamber-music festival from Pittsfield, Mass., to Washington, D. C., and made it permanently a government institution. Nothing, truly, could better exalt and preserve at a distance the chamber-music idea than the Library of Congress.

The Washington Festival

The Washington festival, falling on Oct. 7, 8 and 9, harvests home another E. S. Coolidge prize piece, "Divertissement grotesque," for piano and five wind instruments, by Hüttel, and songs of the American South, the garnering of Marion Kerby. Beethoven and Bach are to compete for honors as contrapuntists. Beethoven (what chance has he?) will be represented with his grand fugue in B flat, op. 134, on two pianos; and Bach with his "Art of Fugue," a chamber orchestra, an organ and two harpsichords sounding. The arranger who busied himself touching up the plain score of the "Art" in color is Græser. Wolf's "Italian Serenade," for string quartet, happily, is revived, standing on a program of the second day between the Bruckner Quintet in F and the Brahms Sextet in B flat, for string instruments. American composition is allowed entrance—Violin Sonata by Bloch and Piano Quintet by Whithorne.

Taking part in the presentations are the Roth String Quartet of Budapest, the Gordon String Quartet of Chicago (where a quartet comes from counts in the naming now), the Barrère Ensemble of Wind Instruments, Harold Bauer and Arthur Loesser at the pianos, Frank Bibb and Lewis Richards at the harpsichords, and Leopold Stokowski with the baton in the "Art of Fugue" and in a Hindemith concerto for organ and chamber orchestra. Still other works: Quintet for wind instruments, Danzi; "La Bonne Chanson," for voice and pian., Fauré. Still other performers: John J. Niles, assisting Miss Kerby; George Meader, tenor, in the Fauré piece.

The Washington festival gets severely going with this scheme of works and interpreters, at the rate of the best seasons of aforetime in Pittsfield. At some of the meetings, a certain attempt at lightness and sparkle was made which really tended only toward the dismal. It will be the livelier for being more serious.

Negro Music

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE success of Negro art in European capitals has been so overwhelming that few observers have had the leisure to make an analysis of this new pleasure. In music, in particular, people have let themselves be enthralled by the syncopated rhythm without giving themselves the trouble to "see the point." Negro music and Negro songs have seemed, too, the most heteroclitic compositions, due to technicians of American music who are certainly not the grandchildren of Cham. These white professionals, a few of whom, moreover, have studied in Europe, have thus given us an incalculable number of spicy little compositions which the gramophone has popularized and which merely borrow elements from Negro art.

Now that jazz has made the conquest of the world, it is not a bad thing for a learned man like Dr. Stephane Chauvet negligently to put things back in their place. One knows that Dr. Chauvet has devoted himself, outside his own sphere, to ethnographical research of the highest intherest. Today he gives us an attractive volume on Negro music that contains not only technical information but a study of the instruments of Negro music and a collection of about 100 noted airs that are of exceptional interest. This is a very fine book, that comes just at the right time to scatter many errors and many prejudices.

The author explains in the clearest and most logical way the part that musical art plays among primitive people. Music, always closely associated with the dance, rouses in the natives of Africa or Oceania a response of which we find here a rational analysis. Negro music is thus shown to be a pleasure much more deeply human and of a much nobler majesty than a gavotte of the eighteenth century or a piano and violin sonata written according to all the rules of the art by a pupil of the Schola. Also, no art is more social than this. Not only does it play a primary part in the family, in religion and in the state, but it is inseparable from daily labor. The work of the fields, digging, the carrying of loads, the paddling of boats, and in general all labors performed in common are a musical activity of inexhaustible energy.

Compare the part played by music among a primitive people and that to which it is reduced in an ultra-refined society and you will see that the comparison is not to the advantage of the civilized peoples.

One finds in Dr. Chauvet's book descriptions and photographs of the principal instruments of Negro music, which are extremely varied and ingenious. And one reads with the greatest interest the themes of different origins that illustrate this fin study: boat songs, festival songs, fishermen's songs and roundelays, stories and songs of labor.

NOW ON WRNY

GEORGE IRA EVERETT

TO HAVE had the distinction of leading the singing of 20,000 people over NBC during the time of the Hoover demonstration in Madison Square Garden in New York City and with his "Tramp, tramp, tramp" to help in the election of our President, is the honor of George Everett, a New York baritone, concert artist and vocal teacher. At the present time Mr. Everett is singing a series of Sunday afternoon recitals of sacred music exclusively over radio station WRNY at 5:30 p. m. each week.

"I enjoy radiocasting very much," states Mr. Everett. "I believe it holds a vast field for the expression of good. I have no sense of timidity when I get on the air, and love the work." Prior to his present radiocasting activities, the singer has appeared over WJZ and WGBS. He is a native of Chicago, Ill., and during the World War was the first song leader to be sent overseas in February, 1918, and naturally sang thousands of men into France. He is a pupil of Franklin Riker, now head of the Cornish School of Music.

Mr. Everett's opera experience includes a season with the Boston Opera Company, an engagement with the Royal Opera in Covent Garden, T. R. N.

The Listener Speaks

FOR six years the city of Santa Barbara in California has been turning back the pages of its history to the colorful days of the "idle forties" in celebrating its summer Fiesta. An hour out of this festival was shared with anyone who cared to listen on Friday afternoon to one of an NBC chain of stations stretching from coast to coast. With a good deal of imagination it was possible to clothe the descriptions given by the announcer and the various sounds which were heard, with a picture of the actual scene in all its leisurely gaiety.

It was a regular feast of good things musically for those who are particularly fond of the Spanish flavor. There was the peculiarly feline character of some of the female voices and the touch of bravado in the tones of the men—all with a background of twanging strings. The touch of uncertainty in much of the music also conveyed a clearer idea of the nature of the celebration—in which the whole town, amateurs and professional alike, was taking part.

For listeners who do not lean strongly to this kind of rhythm and treatment there were several good things of a different type. The best of these was the Edward German setting of one of Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Songs"—"Rolling Down to Rio." This typically British song was evidently included in the Spanish program because of its reference to a seaport of Portuguese colonial origin.

The announcer took pains to make it quite clear that for the space of the four days holiday business in Santa Barbara was abandoned and all traces of modernity were removed if possible. Apparently among traces that remained were the ubiquitous microphone and the irrepressible business of publicity.

Later in the evening listeners to the Columbia Light Opera Gems program at 10 o'clock were able to compare the Latin elements of the Californian celebration with those of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Gondoliers" and Sigmund Romberg's "Softly as in a Morning Sunrise," to which the announcer lent an added interest by referring to it as "Morning Sunset." Of course, with linking of further time zones by chain radiocasting such terms may become less unusual.

D. M.

What's Your Idea of Good Programs?

CRITICISM of radio programs, always a popular indoor sport, has been particularly rampant since last spring. Perhaps the fact that 40,000,000 listeners now tune in has caused the increase in complaints. Perhaps it has been poor taste on the advertiser's part in introducing too strong a commercial note.

Anyway, these critics now have an opportunity to prove their points for they have been, in effect, challenged. G. Clayton Irwin, general manager of the Radio World's Fair, the annual New York radio show, has put up a prize of $100 in gold for the radio fan who submits the best idea for a whole hour's program, said program to be radiocast from the Crystal Studio in Madison Square Garden during the show week of Sept. 23 to 28.

Judging by the intensity of the criticisms of programs sometimes heard the money prize is unnecessary, for people feeling so strongly on a subject should be glad to have an opportunity of making their point by comparison. It is stated that a finished continuity is not expected, being beyond the ability of the average untrained listener, but merely the idea is wanted.

When the listener sits right down to try and figure out just how to improve a program or perhaps make a brand new one of outstanding merit, he may find himself quite devoid of ideas and like the Arab may close up his tent and steal away. Then again something good may come of it. Analytical readers will listen during that week. And then some single ambitious fan, reading reviews or letters, may wish he had stayed on the listeners' side of the fence and rue the day he sought to produce a radio program idea.

V. D. H.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 22

Dramatic Sketches

"The Pipings of Wood" (NBC Pacific). National Players in Greek legend, direction of Ted Maxwell. 3 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). Another of series representing mid-west town life 20 years ago, by H. C. Connette. 9 p. m.

Characteristic Music

The Yukon (Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). The story of its history told in music—aboriginal, Russian, American. G. Underhill Macey recites "The Spell of the Yukon." 10:30 p. m.

Financial

"Old Counsellor" (Halsey, Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Talk on means of distinguishing between sound and fraudulent securities, 10 p. m.

Concert Artists

NBC Concert Bureau Hour (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Orchestra direction Hugo Mariani; Muriel Wilson, soprano; The Songsters; The Choristers; Stanley McClelland, baritone; John Kuebler, bass; Carlton Boxill, tenor; Emil Cote, bass; Darl Bethman, baritone; Harold Braoch, tenor. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

Mid-week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Several NBC Concert Bureau artists assist. 7 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Dances from "Prince Igor" amongst other good and less frequently heard things. 8 p. m.

"River Ripples" (Coward — WEAF Chain). "Blue Danube," "Swanee River," "Volga Boatman" and other river songs. 7:30 p. m.

Buffalo Civic Symphony Orchestra (CBS International). Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, is guest soloist. 10 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Love songs from Liszt to Jerome Kern. 11 p. m.

Standard Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Max Dolin directs program of classics. 7:30 p. m.

Slumber Hour (NBC Pacific). Another Max Dolin concert. 10 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"The Eternal Question" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). The art of proposing matrimony—words and music. 8 p. m.

Daguerreotypes (CBS). Old-time popular songs with some guitar accompaniments. 8 p. m.

Voice of Columbia (CBS). Howard Barlow and Freddie Rich direct orchestras; The Rollickers; Ethel Codd, soprano; Helen Oelheim, contralto; Dan Gridley, tenor; John Barclay, baritone. 10:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez (United—WJZ Chain). 7:30 p. m.

Serenaders (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). Jack Shilkret directing. 8 p. m.

Surprise Program (Victor—WEAF Chain transcontinental). A famous recording dance orchestra. 8:30 p. m.

Singing Violins (Selberling—WEAF Chain). From "Lohengrin" to "Blackbirds"; orchestra and instrumental solos. 9 p. m.

Midweek Dance Hour (Atwater Kent—WJZ Chain). Theme songs and musical comedy numbers. 10 p. m.

Phil Spitalny (WEAF Chain). Pennsylvania Roof orchestra. 12 midnight.

Kyleetroneers (United—NBC Pacific). Max Dolin turns to dance music. 8:30 p. m.

Musketeers (NBC Pacific). Walter Beban's dance hour. 11 p. m.

The Conductor as Builder

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

AN AMERICAN conductor once said to me: "Our orchestras work quite differently from the European. It would be impossible to produce there a difficult new work after two rehearsals only."

"It is equally impossible here," I replied; "although it does occur quite often—the results being actually 'impossible.' In order to get acquainted with new works, orchestras must read them often at rehearsal without troubling to study and polish technical details of performance. But then, of course, they cannot achieve more than muddled, chaotic readings. I have always wondered that our audiences can rest content with so unsatisfactory a condition of things. But it amazes me even more that the American public should prove so much more critical than the European. Our musical culture is far older; and therefore one naturally assumes that we should be more capable of differentiating between good and bad, or perfect and imperfect."

"Yes," he replied, "but we are accustomed to the best. Your best musicians come regularly to our country. Your best singers, who on your continent are scattered in many cities, congregate in America, and we hear them in opera all together, a Toscanini conducting. So that nothing but the best can satisfy us."

Talking of Toscanini: the performances given in Vienna by the Scala company have caused a tremendous sensation. Everybody has been wondering why so high a standard can no longer be achieved by the Vienna opera. It is not that the company consisted of stars of first magnitude only. But everything had been most carefully studied, everybody sang accurately and clearly, the orchestra played with a finish such as we had not heard for a long time. With the elements at our disposal, we surely could achieve the highest standard of performance: but we have no leader capable of insuring adequate preparation, no conductor who rehearses sufficiently.

Genius Plus Hard Work

It may be said, without underrating Toscanini's genius, that it is by virtue of long and painstaking rehearsing that he achieves his splendid results. But this precisely is the rare and difficult thing. He knows every work throughout, down to the most minute details; and he works with his performers until he has obtained every dynamic shade, every point of phrasing and of rhythm in exact accordance with his conception.

Another conductor might have no use for so many rehearsals, simply because he would soon reach a point at which he would have nothing further to suggest and to work for, and would rest content provided the orchestra played the right notes with more or less impetus and expression. And this, obviously, is not enough. A musical composition is a structure in tones; designs and form must stand out clearly. The composer can merely hint at his intentions, for the signs at his disposal are more or less ambiguous. It is the performer who has to give reality and definition to those intentions, and actually to build the edifice of which the composer is, so to speak, the architect, or mere designer.

And the task is all the more difficult for the reason that tones are not concrete, like bricks and mortar, but intangible and elusive. The builder, therefore, must strive to adjust each separate part to a nicety, and with his assistants erect the structure at one stroke, no single component being either too strong or too weak, all the volumes and lines co-operating in the general form and balance, every outline being sharp and clear. If rehearsing is inadequate, form and design will remain blurred. But it is not every conductor who is capable of seeing a musical work as a whole as an edifice. And if he is not, how can be build?

Johannes Schüler

American orchestras deserve all praise for their efficient and painstaking rehearsing in accordance with their conductors' prescriptions. But we too have occasionally something to show in the same line. Not long ago, at Oldenburg, a German provincial city, whose population is a bare 50,000, Alban Berg's opera "Wozzek" was rehearsed with the utmost care and performed in exact accordance with the composer's intentions. The conductor was Johannes Schüler, a young man of whom more will surely be heard. Other German stages, with the one exception of Berlin, have not yet dared to tackle this work—"because it calls for too much rehearsing."

Conductors will be judged far more favorably by both the public and the critics if they realize that the most arduous part of their duties is the rehearsing. Inspiration at the moment of performance must simply bring out all that has been clearly and firmly established at rehearsals, animating it all so that the result be live, not academic. During performance, the aspect and gestures of the conductor are so prominent that what the audience sees may affect its aural impressions. Many a concert-goer confuses his æsthetic delight at the "hand-an-arm" technique of the conductor with the artistic effect of the music performed. And yet this effect depends on other factors, mainly, I repeat, on form, tempo and expression; then, on the accuracy of the ensemble, which is not as much a matter of course as the layman usually assumes—indeed, I have occasionally heard performances under Nikisch himself that were lacking in accuracy. Then one must reckon with beauty and smoothness of tone, with the clarity and plasticity of all parts, and with proper dynamic gradation. In short, without a good deal of rehearsing there can be no good performance.

A Strike at Hollywood Bowl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles, Calif.

AN UPHEAVAL at Hollywood Bowl that endured nearly a week and jeopardized a great cultural activity at the height of the season, was one of those clashes which occur between organized labor and employers.

On Tuesday night, July 29, the orchestra was ordered by the federation of which it is a member to strike in an endeavor to enforce the employment of an electrician to replace one of the gardeners who has been turning on and off a light switch for the last few years for a small overtime wage.

The Bowl, a nonprofit institution, strives to meet the problem of self-support. Public sentiment is one of its chief assets and Los Angeles is known for its open-shop attitude; therefore the Bowl directors had many angles of the situation to consider besides the actual increase in expense and could not make a quick decision. The result was that an audience of 10,000 or more was dispersed without a concert.

The Thursday and Friday concerts were given by the artists previously engaged for those dates, and others who contributed their services. The Thursday program was composed of piano sketches by Dr. Howard Hansen of two orchestral compositions, with numbers by the Lyric Club, Liza Roma, Alexander Kisselberg and Albert Rappaport, singers, and Olga Steeb and Marguerite La Grange, pianists. As excerpts from "Walküre" were to be the Friday night attraction, Elsa Alsen, Paul Althouse and Tudor Williams sang their advertised numbers to the brilliant piano accompaniments of Mrs. Hennion Robinson. Roland Paul of the Euterpe Opera Reading Club gave a splendid outline of the opera.

Yield "Under Protest"

Many other artists signified willingness to donate their services if necessary to carry on the season, but on Saturday afternoon the directors decided to concede the demand of the federation "under protest"—a technical clause which provided for further treatment of the case, but permitted that night's concert, planned and but partly rehearsed for the previous Tuesday. Although Mr. Goossens labored bravely, the program was played in a haphazard manner.

The following Tuesday night's concert still showed signs of stress and was little better than passable, but by Thursday, Aug. 8, the orchestra was again functioning along normal lines and gave a quite adequately prepared program entitled "An Evening of Modern Music with an Explanatory Talk by the Conductor." which read: "Classical" Symphony, Prokofieff; Dance Suite, Bartók; Ballet Scene from "Judith," Goossens (first performance in America); "Clouds" and "Festivals," Debussy; Five Pieces for Orchestra, Schönberg.

Mr. Goossens' talk was interesting but hardly necessary, for those who are attracted to the Bowl on these occasions are mostly among the enlightened and those who are not so knowing could have got but little help from the necessarily sketchy remarks. The plea for Schönberg grazed the edge of apology and certainly asked outright for courteous treatment by the audience. This seemed to be a tactical error, for what Mr. Goossens apparently hoped would be a bomb proved a "dud." Schönberg's opus was listened to apathetically and received negligible applause and a good-natured tolerance for something that seemed merely unimportant.

A Dance Program

The high lights of the evening were the Prokofieff Symphony, Mozartesque in type and delightfully designed and colored, and the Debussy Nocturnes—the latter displaying the orchestra's ability to do really artistic tone work.

Aug. 9, Michel Fokine and Vera Fokina, dancers, and Arthur Alexander, composer-director, were featured. The latter carried off the honors with his Ballet from the filmscore "Paris Bound," a free and easily flowing piece of writing that showed individuality and craftsmanship. Mr. Alexander also handled his baton with assurance and precision that enhanced the enjoyment of his music.

To those who understand the technic of the dance, there was probably much more to be discerned in the work of the Russian dancers than most of us saw. The dancing seriously interfered with at least one person's enjoyment of a particularly lovely musical performance of Mozart's "Le Rêve de la Marquise." Other dance numbers were "Phoenix," set to Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Song of India," "Panaderos" to Glazounoff's "Grand pas Espagnol," and the "Coppélia" Ballet by Delibes. The rest of the music on this occasion included Svendsen's "Carnival in Paris," the Tchaikovsky Theme and Variations in G Major, the "Afternoon of a Faun," the slow movement from Debussy's String Quartet and the Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla, all exceptionally well played.

PUPILS SHOW WAY TO TEACH HISTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—When schools reopen intermediate grade pupils in many parts of the United States will read from a new book, "Stories of American Pioneers," a series of tales compiled by Mrs. Sarah Dow Heard of Champlin, Minn., and M. W. King, a former University of Minnesota student.

Because Mrs. Heard's small daughter and her little friends insisted on "just one more" when they were told stories with a historical background, the author was inspired to assemble authentic material for her book. Many days were spent in tracing Indian traditions and Indian life stories. The "Stories of American Pioneers" is planned as the first of a series of three books, the others to be colonial and Revolutionary War tales.

Complete Radio Background

Edwin Dunham, NBC production man, thinks he has had about as thorough preparation for his work as any man in radiocasting. He plays the organ, the piano and the trumpet, and has directed a boys' choir.

He is a radio engineer, has been an announcer and a writer of continuities, and even a salesman of time on the air. At one time he was program director of WNAC, Boston, one of the pioneer stations.

Watch Your Hat!

Alvin Simmons is a happy Negro who has been checking coats and hats for radiocasters since the days when WJZ was perched atop the Westinghouse factory in Newark, N. J., is noted around the NBC New York studios not only for his memory but also for his tact and discretion, stepped out of character the other day.

A tuba player had had a hard day. When he called for his hat he was decidedly grumpy.

"Is that my hat?" He growled at Alvin, as he pointed to one on a shelf.

"It's the one you've been wearin'", announced Alvin, "but it sure ain't yours."

"What's that?" exclaimed the musician.

"Nossub," returned Al, "That ain't your hat. It belongs to Mr. R—. But you picked it up by mistake a year ago this month, and wore it all last summer. Sure must be a good hat, to last that long."

The tuba player has made his peace with Mr. R—, whose year-long coolness he now understands.

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THE HOME FORUM

Shelley, Binyon, and a Great Poem

I HAVE been lazy about renewing my conversation with you, dear Reader, for a reason which I hope you will pardon as freely as I confess it candidly. The fact is that though you are a delightfully congenial friend, though you fit my temperament like a glove, though you are so admirable a listener (at least I cannot hear your interruptions), though in fact you are as perfectly intelligent and sympathetic as I can imagine—yet no sooner does a friend appear in flesh and blood who wants to talk about those things in which you and I are so much interested than you fade away into the background and allow yourself to be almost forgotten. Yes, this perfect discretion of behavior is another of your engaging traits; and it makes me ashamed of my neglect; and I am going to try and make what little amends I can by telling you of a conversation which I had just now with your rival, that flesh-and-blood friend of whom I spoke.

"It's all very well," he burst out all of a sudden when I was trying to write a letter to my landlord to say that my water supply was giving out—

"It's all very well your complaining of Shelley's obscurity: but at any rate he is not so obscure as this fellow," and he waved a copy of Laurence Binyon's latest ode, "The Idols," in front of my eyes.

"Come now," I said, "that's not fair. I did not say that Shelley was obscure, did I?"

"Anyhow, you quoted that old cliché about Shelley being a 'beautiful and ineffectual angel, beating in the void his luminous wings in vain.'"

"Well, if I did," I replied, "it is curious that you should say I called Shelley obscure. The word in Matthew Arnold's description is luminous. But all the same," I continued, "I will not ride off on a quibble about words. There is a sense in which luminosity and obscurity may have the same effect on the eyes. And, by the by, in that very poem which you want to denounce to me I remember the poet says, 'The Light is more profound, more secret, than the Night.' However, what I was carping at in Shelley (if you insist that I was carping) was not obscurity of diction or syntax, but a too frequent incoherence of thought, an uncontrolled extravagance of feeling and imagination, which renders much of his poetry, to me at least, too formless to keep my attention. I find this not only in poems like 'The Revolt of Islam' and 'Alastor,' in which I fancy even you would admit that the poet at times loses his head, but in such later masterpieces as 'Adonais' and 'Epipsychidion.'"

At this, of course, my friend and I fell to quoting Shelley and disputing about passages in "Adonais," which are too long to quote here. Besides, what does it matter? We are both lovers of Shelley. We are both quite sure that nothing more exquisitely, more poignantly beautiful has ever been written than Shelley's songs, such as "Music when soft voices die" or "One word is too often profaned." And we shall never agree about the claim of reason to control the "fine frenzy" of the poet. My friend repudiates it with scorn. Shelley's language, his images and metaphors and ecstasies, "suggest" feelings of delight and exaltation, and to ask for any "meaning" that can be "explained," or to demand a logical connection between one sentence and another, is either proof of my hopelessly prosaic manner of thinking or the result of my having done too much Latin prose at school. Of course I bow to the storm. My friend, as you will have perceived already, is much more like Shelley than I am; and when I find my timid logic overwhelmed by the impetuous showers of his arguments which come from all quarters at once, I take refuge in the mere assertion that I know no poet of the first class, besides Shelley, who bewilders me in the same way with a sense of losing myself in a torrent on a luminous, but indistinguishable, cloud of words.

So after one of our pleasant little wrangles about Shelley we came back to Laurence Binyon and that great Ode of his which came out last year. Was there anything in the Ode which had reminded my friend of Shelley? If not, why had he opened the attack with Shelley's name? Yes, there certainly is a good deal that reminds me too of Shelley. First of all there is an intensity of feeling. "But, haunted in the heart, I thirst, I pine," in the Prologue: and this stanza in the final section:—

"Whisper to me, whisper! I have
  listened and have not heard.
Whisper to me, you leaves; have
  you not more to say?
Now at the ebb of the lone evening
  ray
Whisper some word left over from
  the day.
The one word, the lost word!
So I cried; and then was stilled.
For suddenly, unsought, unwilled,
I knew not how, I knew not whence,
There came a lightening of the
  sense;
I found an answer from within,
That made me to the stars akin;
My pulse obeyed the lovely Law;
With ears I heard, with eyes I saw;
And one leaf, veined with green
  indwelling light
Seemed the world's secret, that
  absorbed me quite.
Eternity through a moment
Sparkled: I could not turn away my
  sight."

Then there is the wealth and the boldness of the imagery.

"Hollow-echoing caverns where blind
  rivers creep
With soundless motion; ice-cold,
  sudden breath
Of climbing cloud, at whose ab-
  stracting torch
The upholding rock seems baseless
  as the mist;

And lastly, the whole poem throbs with a Shelleyan thirst for liberty of the spirit from the trammels of callous convention and the idolatry of custom and worldliness. Not that Binyon is a mere imitator of Shelley or of anyone else. All modern poetry which is worth anything must remind any true lover of poetry of the rich heritage of associations which the great poets of the past have left us. A great part of this poem does indeed deal with the degradation which this heritage too often suffers from our lazy acceptance of it as a thing of course:

"Ah, lovely living words, what have
  we done to you, . . .
Dancing, tingling, pulsing, a body
  fresh as dew!
Once in the bonds of use manacled
  and confined
How have we made you labor,
  thinned from beauty and
  strength,
Dulled with our dulness, starved
  to the apathy of a serf,
Outcast in streets."

But words have no such fate in Binyon's poetry. His vision, his inspiration, is his own, sincere, original, impassioned; and his wide and deep culture enriches without clogging his utterance, guided by the delicacy of his sensitiveness and his intellectual sincerity. For although this Ode is arduous reading, requires a well-girt intelligence which is not afraid of active exercise, and, for the appreciation of its living rhythms as well as of the movement of the thought, must be read aloud, I was able to persuade my friend after further trial that the charge of obscurity did not hold good.

The general idea of the poem is the struggle of the poet's thought to emancipate itself from the idols of sense and custom, without sacrificing the sense of beauty; and the solution of the struggle is given in the beautiful and moving final section, of which I must leave with you the closing stanza:

"Why did I tread long roads, seeking,
  seeking in vain?
Why did I make lament of the dark
  night?
Why crouch with images of old
  affright?
Eternal Moment, hold me again,
  again,
Bathe me in wells of light!
't is now and it is here
The something beyond all things
  dear,
The miracle that has no name!
When I am not, then I am:
Having nothing, I have all.
It was my hands that built my
  prison-wall,
It was my thought that did my
  thought confine,
It was my heart refrained my heart
  from love.
Now I am stilled as in a gaze divine,
Now I flow upward from my secret
  well,
Now I behold what spirit I am of. . . .
Hold me, Eternal Moment!
The Idols fade: the God abides."

N. S.

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Australian August

O! in August when wattle's yellow,
  Not so far from the sea,
Golden the gorse, and the air mellow,—
  That is the month for me!

Perfume of brown boronia blowing
  Not so far from the town;
Pink heath, white heath, freely growing
  By roadsides rough and brown.

Every garden a-bloom with blossom
  Snowy-white, pink and red;
Earth like a gypsy wears on her bosom
  Beauty a-garlanded.

No grave theme in an old sonata
  Ran to a gay Rondo
Swifter than rush of color after
  Rain,—in that land I know.

O! in August when wattle's yellow,
  Not so far from the sea,
Golden the gorse, and the air mellow,—
  That is the month for me!

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU.

Gleam on Pines

It seems customary to attribute to pines somberness and gloom—in spite of the fact that members of the long-needled forest clan have diffused, through all ages, a quantity of light which should have dispelled such a dark notion. Anyone who has seen the sun-glints on pines of the Pacific slope, from the foam-ridged ocean to the white Sierras, must protest against the traditional assertion that pines are dark.

"Digger" pines of the foothills are three-fourths sunlight and one-fourth shadow. Their needles are spindly, sparse, far apart, and the shadows cast are spidery. They are not regarded as typical pines, but are an approach to pine trees, as foothills are an approach to mountains.

Patriarchal pines of the Sierras, true mountaineers, are as full of light as they are of wind and song. Under high-plumed sugar pines (loved by Muir) there is gloom—but not dark gloom; it is a gloom sprayed through with sunlight, the kind of light refracted by spun glass. The darkest spots in these tall trees are the huge cones which cluster like high, dark fruit.

The gold-boled, silver-crowned yellow pine of the West is even more brilliant in its diffusion of light. The golden tan of its firm, clean bark appears to be laced over with a dark brown pattern, caused by the fissures where the large scales join. The design is a unique one. It is a pleasure to let the eye travel up the symmetrically patterned trunk of this majestic tree, to the broad branches with their beautiful cones and clusters of polished needles. When the sun is directly behind a mass of those needles, its ball of white fire seems broken into innumerable light rays, spreading in all directions and shot through with rainbow colors. If one is fortunate enough to encounter the full moon in a grove of Sierra pines there is a softly luminous effect where interlacing needles weave a scintillating web of silver fire against the moon's blurred orb.

Anyone who prefers dark, cool greenness should seek the company of Douglas firs with their deeply rutted trunks and mossy limbs, or the mahogany shadows of redwoods. The glistening pines are forever in league with sunlight and moonlight.

The Skyscraper

The skyscraper is the most distinctively American thing in the world. It is all American and all ours in its conception. . . . I have seen the unfolding of practically the whole drama myself, for while I have just passed the half century in years, I have keen recollections of the building of the first skyscraper that could truly bear the name in the modern acceptance of that term. . . . We use these skyscrapers and accept them as a matter of course, yet as each new one rears its head, towering among its neighbors, our sense of pride and appreciation is quickened anew, and the metropolis, large or small, wherein it is built, takes it as its very own, and uncomplainingly endures the rattle and roar of its riveting hammers, and the noises and the inconvenience of traffic which it brings. And this is because we recognize it as another of our distinctive triumphs, another token of our solid and material growth.

But our pride of civic acquisition is small compared with the pride we take in our ability to build, for when a great building starts, all the world is a builder and the whole citizenry of a metropolis takes to its heart the swift and skillful accomplishment. The drama as it unfolds excites wonder and admiration, and those of us who have taken part in the . . . production of the drama have a pride and joy that is just what would be imagined by the enthusiastic spectator who gazes with admiration at some feat of skill and daring performed before his very eyes as he looks on from a vantage point, and perhaps sees nature used against its very self in the accomplishment of a spectacular bit of work.

How it all started, and who the men were who brought it all about, is a fascinating tale and one full of dramatic interest. Nations and civilizations may rise and fall and historians of the far distant future may say that we were not many things that we now think we are, but one thing is certain: they will of a surety say that we were a nation of builders, great builders, the greatest that the world had ever seen up to the era of our sudden greatness in construction. Yet a single lifetime can claim to have seen it all from its inception, through its development, and well matured in its accomplishment—distinctive from all other great world accomplishments in that it is, let me say again, essentially and completely American, so far surpassing anything ever before undertaken in its vastness, swiftness, utility, and economy that it epitomizes American life and American civilization, and, indeed, has become the corner-stone and abode of our national progress.—From "Skyscrapers and the Men Who Build Them," by COL. W. A. STARRETT.

Courtesy The Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, California

Sir Thomas Egerton, Founder of the Bridgewater House Library.

THE Bridgewater House Library, a priceless collection of rare books and illumined manuscripts from medieval scriptoriums, includes political, historical, legal, ecclesiastical, literary, and biographical writings, and is a record of the conduct and the character of great men and women during a span of several centuries; a record of great happenings, which follow as a result of greatness among men. This splendid library had its beginnings long ago, in the days of Elizabeth, from the collections made by her famous Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Egerton, later made Viscount Brackley, and Lord Ellesmere.

Book collecting in England in the fifteen hundreds had advantages, one may imagine, over almost any other period. Not longer than a generation earlier Henry VIII had brought about the dissolution of the monasteries—those great repositories of books and manuscripts—and had scattered the works of centuries. Therefore, a sixteenth century lover of learning and of books had excellent opportunities to "rescue and secure" many a priceless volume.

In that Golden Age of Literature, when Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Spenser, Marlowe, Sidney and many others were writing, the high positions bestowed upon Sir Thomas Egerton by his queen brought him in contact with great men and authors, his contemporaries, and gave him the enviable opportunity to become not only the recipient of innumerable presentation copies from admirers and friends, but made it more easily possible for him to reach back to an earlier century—far back into the fourteen hundreds—to enrich his growing library. Later in his career the Dowager Duchess of Derby became his wife. As Alice Spencer this lady had been an earnest patron of Elizabethan literature, and, therefore, brought to Egerton's library many important books, as well as an encouraging sympathy for his endeavors.

It is said that Elizabeth had made Egerton her Solicitor-General after having heard him plead a case against the Crown: "By me trothe," quoth the queen, "the young man shall never pleade against *me* again!"—all of which was to Sir Thomas's advantage, from the point of influence, friendships, and book collecting!

Lord Ellesmere was uniformly kind to "deserving young barristers," among whom was Sir Francis Bacon, who wrote of his "fatherly care"; but the Chancellor held all the aversion of a conservative and a churchman against the Puritans. Elected, in 1610, Chancellor of Oxford, he opposed with "strictest impartiality" both the "popish and puritan parties" which were gaining ascendency in the university.

Half an hour before the end of his career King James created him Earl of Bridgewater, and Sir Francis Bacon bore the message of that last honor the king could bestow. The library bearing the name of the great founder forms one of the most important collections of the Henry E. Huntington Library in southern California, a rich heritage for American and English scholars, and others from overseas, all of whom hold Sir Thomas Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, in grateful memory.

A Spring Fancy

The first spring bird sang blithely
  In a meadow scarcely green,
Where the soft leaves covered fondly
  A violet not yet seen.

The bird flew high in ether,
  But the song was not lost in air;
'Twas out-breathed in sweetest odors
  By the violet springing there.

—From "Berries of the Brier," by ARLO BATES.

Wahrer Fortschritt

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Tätigkeit der heutigen Welt könnte mit dem einen Wort Fortschritt gekennzeichnet werden. Wenn es auch manchen vielleicht anders erscheint, so findet der aufmerksame Beobachter doch auf wirtschaftlichem, staatsbürgerlichem und religiösem Gebiete beständig Fortschritt, und zwar am meisten vielleicht auf dem Gebiete religiösen Denkens, weil ungeachtet des äußeren Scheins wahrer Fortschritt immer göttlich seelisch ist und naturgemäß mit geistigem Denken zusammenhängt.

Weil Christus Jesus fortschrittlich dachte und handelte, wurde sein Werk nicht völlig verstanden. In der Bibel lesen wir, daß er die Kranken und die Sünder heilte und auch des geistigen Menschen Herrschaft über die Schwerkraft, über Zeit und Raum bewies, und zwar dadurch, daß er auf dem Wasser ging und in einem Augenblick über den See Genezareth kam. Aber wegen der weltlichen Abneigung gegen geistiges Denken dauerte es Jahrhunderte, bis die Menschen anfingen, sich auch nur einigermaßen ihrer Herrschaft über die Naturkräfte und über die menschliche Annahme von Krankheit, Sünde und Mangel bewußt zu werden. Die Tatsache, daß ein guter Anfang gemacht worden ist, beweist jedoch die Möglichkeit vollständiger Durchführung, wenn das von dem Meister gelehrte wahre Verfahren besser verstanden wird.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 256): „Der Fortschritt nimmt der Menschheit die Fesseln ab. Das Endliche muß dem Unendlichen weichen. Während der Gedanke zu einer höheren Ebene der Tätigkeit vorwärts schreitet, erhebt er sich vom materiellen zum geistigen Sinn, vom Schulmäßigen zum Inspirierten, vom Sterblichen zum Unsterblichen". Und auf Seite 233 in demselben Lehrbuch schreibt sie: „Fortschritt ist das Gesetz Gottes, dessen Gesetz nur das von uns fordert, was wir gewißlich erfüllen können".

Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt bald erkennen, daß die Wahrheit durch das Gesetz Gottes im Bewußtsein jedes Menschen tätig ist, ganz gleich, ob der Betreffende ernstlich versucht, sich danach zu richten oder nicht. Wir müssen fortschreiten, ob wir wollen oder nicht. Das Denken aus der Stumpfheit gehegter menschlicher Annahmen aufrütteln, bahnt dem nötigen Schritt zu wahrhaft geistigem Fortschritt den Weg.

Willig und freudig in der Richtung des Geistes vorrücken, ungeachtet der Anstrengungen des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts, uns im Banne der Trägheit zu halten, heißt einen rechten Anfang machen. Wir kommen im Verständnis des wahren Seins nur in dem Verhältnis weiter, wie wir falsche Vorstellungen aufgeben und sie durch die wahre Erkenntnis Gottes, des Menschen und des Weltalls ersetzen. Durch Forschen in der Bibel und in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit dem vorurteilsfreien Verlangen, die Wahrheit über Gottes Schöpfung zu erfahren, öffnet sich das Denken der Anerkennung und der Anwendung alles Guten; und dies ermöglicht wahren Fortschritt im Leben jedes Menschen.

Wer gesund werden will, kann erkennen und beweisen, daß Gesundheit, Unversehrtheit, für den von Gott geschaffenen Menschen göttlich natürlich ist, und in Wirklichkeit gibt es keinen andern Menschen. Wer im Geschäft erfolglos scheint, muß verstehen lernen, daß alle wahre Wesenheit geistig ist, daß sie das Wesen Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, ausdrückt, und daß, da Gott überall gegenwärtig ist, geistige Wesenheit immer und überall in Fülle vorhanden ist. Der Bedrängte sieht sich vielleicht nach Geld um, um sein krankes Geschäft wieder in Gang zu bringen, anstatt danach zu trachten, die Eigenschaften des göttlichen Gemüts wie Gerechtigkeit, Großzügigkeit, Freundlichkeit und Zusammenarbeit an Stelle des sterblichen Glaubens an Wettbewerb, Selbstsucht, Geiz und anderer schädlicher Denkgewohnheiten widerzuspiegeln. Paulus sagte nicht, Geld sei die Wurzel des Übels, sondern: „Die Liebe zum Geld ist die Wurzel alles Übels" (engl. Bibel). Wenn klar verstanden wird, daß Geld nur ein Sinnbild der Wesenheit ist, werden wir danach trachten, uns geistige Ideen zunutze zu machen, und so befähigt werden, uns die immer gegenwärtige Fülle alles Guten und Nötigen zu vergegenwärtigen.

Ringt man, um von einer falschen Begierde befreit zu werden, so sollte man bedenken, daß fleischliche Begierde nur eine Erscheinungsform des Befriedigung suchenden persönlichen Sinnes ist. Da der wahre Mensch von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, regiert wird, hat dieser falsche Sinn keine Macht, die Kundwerdung des vollkommenen Menschen Gottes zu beherrschen oder zu verhindern.

So, wie wir durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft unsern Weg aus weltlichen Vorstellungen heraus- und in das geistige Verständnis hineindenken, wird uns die Heilige Schrift klarer, und falsche Gedankeneindrücke schwinden aus unserem Denken und aus unserer Erfahrung etwa in der Weise, wie der Erdboden dem Blick eines Fliegers mit dem Höhersteigen entschwindet. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 128): „Eine Kenntnis von der Wissenschaft des Seins entwickelt die latenten Fähigkeiten und Möglichkeiten des Menschen. Sie erweitert die Atmosphäre des Gedankens, indem sie den Sterblichen weitere und höhere Gebiete erschließt. Sie erhebt den Denker in seine ureigene Sphäre der Einsicht und Scharfsichtigkeit".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft—The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Two Songs

Sing me, thou Singer, a song of gold!
  Said a careworn man to me:
So I sang of the golden summer
  days,
And the sad, sweet autumn's yellow
  haze,
Till his heart grew soft, and his
  mellowed gaze
Was a kindly sight to me.

Sing me, dear Singer, a song of love!
  A fair girl asked of me:
Then I sang of a love that clasps the
  Race,
Gives all, asks naught—till her
  kindled face
Was radiant with the starry grace
  Of blessed Charity.

—EDWARD ROWLAND SILL, Poems.

La Farge's Glass-Work

La Farge's glass-work carried over the greater part of his artistic life. Mr. Cortissoz tells us that he did several thousand windows of various patterns and designs. For many years, . . . he had a shop in South Washington Square where, with assistants and workmen, the more mechanical part of window construction was carried on. But he looked after every part of it from start to finsh. He never let go of his workmen, never allowed himself as a designer to be eliminated by turning his design over wholly to the shop. He followed up everything and exacted results while inspiring enthusiasm and intelligence in his men. The result was that the work, in spite of the touch of others, remained peculiarly that of La Farge and bore his individual stamp.

In window-making he tried dozens of different experiments to get depth, variation, and complement of tone by repeated platings of pot-metal glass. As a result he produced brilliant jewel-like glass theretofore never dreamed of. With iridescent and opalescent sheets at hand in countless tones and shades he began the construction of his window, not in patches of color, but with a crayon cartoon, just as he had designed pictures. He made a pattern, filled the spaces rightly, and thought of the colors afterward. The lead lines helped out the design and did not break or block it by haphazard crossings at stated intervals. In other words, his radiant color schemes were every one of them based in design and had a foundation of drawing under them. . . .

And yet there was no attempt to do in glass what could be better done on canvas. The brilliant transparent tones were peculiarly fitted for glass because they could not be squeezed out of a tube or laid down with a brush. I recall seeing in his shop years ago a tall narrow window, done, if I remember rightly, for the Whitney house, showing a robed female figure scattering autumn leaves upon a pool. The brilliant autumn tints, the light from the reflecting water, would have been impossible to render fully with pigments, and the blending of light and air seemed attainable only with La Farge's delicate opaline glass. It seemed to me at the time a quite wonderful window, and yet he did many of them pitched in the same key of splendor. . . .

La Farge as a painter, as an inventor of precious glass, as an illustrator of Oriental life, as a writer of books, was a great success; as a student, a man of learning, a philosopher and a talker he was not less so. . . .

In the arts he was our first great scholar and spoke as one having authority. With his learning, his imagination, and his skill he gave rank to American art more than any other of the craft. For that reason he is today hailed as master and written down in our annals as belonging with the Olympians. He deserves the title and the separate niche.—From "American Painting and Its Tradition," by JOHN C. VAN DYKE.

True Progress

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A STATEMENT of the activity of the world of today might be written in one word—progress. Though to some it may seem otherwise, the close observer will note a steady progress in economic, political, and religious fields, but most of all, perhaps, in the field of religious thought, because whatever the outward seeming may be, true progress is always divinely mental, and natural to spiritual thinking.

Because Christ Jesus was progressive in thought and deed, his work was not fully understood. The Biblical record shows that he healed the sick and the sinning, and also proved spiritual man's dominion over gravitation, time, and space by walking on the water and by crossing the lake of Gennesaret in an instant. But, because of the material resistance to spiritual thinking, it has taken centuries for mankind to begin to realize somewhat of dominion over the elements and over the human belief in sickness, sin, and lack. The fact that a good beginning has been made, however, proves the possibility of complete achievement when the true method, taught by the Master, is more fully understood.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (256): "Progress takes off human shackles. The finite must yield to the infinite. Advancing to a higher plane of action, thought rises from the material sense to the spiritual, from the scholastic to the inspirational, and from the mortal to the immortal." And on page 233 of the same textbook she says, "Progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

The student of Christian Science soon learns that the truth, through God's law, is at work in the consciousness of each individual, whether or not the individual is earnestly trying to conform to it. We have to progress whether or not we are willing to do so. To awaken thought from the lethargy of cherished human beliefs makes way for the needed step toward truly spiritual progress.

To be willing and glad to advance Spiritward, regardless of the efforts of so-called mortal mind to hold us inert, is to make a right start. We gain in the understanding of true being only as we let go of mistaken concepts by replacing them with the true knowledge of God, man, and the universe. To study the Bible and Science and Health with an unbiased desire to know the truth in regard to God's creation is to open thought to the appreciation and the utilization of all good; and this makes possible true progress in the life of every individual.

Is someone feeling the need of health? He may learn and prove that health, wholeness, is divinely natural to the man God created; and there is in reality no other man. Does one seem to fail of success in business? He needs to learn that all true substance is spiritual, expressing the nature of God, divine Mind, and that because God is everywhere present, spiritual substance is always and everywhere abundantly present. It may be that the troubled one has been looking for money to free his sick business, instead of striving to reflect the qualities of divine Mind, such as justice, liberality, kindness, and co-operation, in place of the mortal belief of competition, selfishness, greed, and other harmful habits of thinking. Paul did not say that money is the root of evil, but that "the love of money is the root of all evil." When it is clearly understood that money is only a symbol of substance, we shall strive to avail ourselves of spiritual ideas, and thus be enabled to realize the ever present abundance of all that is good and needful.

If one is struggling to be freed from a belief of false appetite, he should consider the fact that material appetite is only a phase of personal sense, trying to gain its own satisfaction. Because the true man is governed by God, divine Mind, this false sense has no power to control or hinder the manifestation of God's perfect man.

As, through the teachings of Christian Science, we think our way out of material concepts into spiritual understanding, the Scriptures become clearer and false mental impressions fade from our thinking and our lives, somewhat as the ground fades from the view of the occupant of an airplane as it rises higher. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 128): "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Autumn-Blooming Perennials Enhance September Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cos Cob, Conn.

TOWARD the latter part of August most of the perennials commonly planted in the northern parts of the United States are nearing the end of their blooming season, and the garden is apt to lose its freshness. So many small gardens are filled with spring- and summer-blooming plants only, leaving September and October to draw their color from left-over bloom, or from annuals. It is from late August until heavy frost that a number of plants belonging to the great composite clan show their abundant and colorful bloom. While members of this family compose the bulk of the list of fall-blooming plants, we have also the Japanese anemones, the monkshoods, and the later crops of bloom from the ever-dependable delphiniums.

The heleniums, helianthuses, boltonias, and hardy asters are, for the most part, tall and rampant in growth. These plants will look best if placed toward the rear of the borders, where their foliage may serve as a background for the lower-growing perennials of summer. A position in full sun will be appreciated by most members of this group. A few varieties of the hardy aster, however, will thrive in a semishaded location. Every garden should contain at least a few of these valuable composites. A border devoted entirely to plants of this order is most effective.

The heleniums bear large, single flowers, with yellow or black-purple centers. These gay blooms are borne in terminal heads. Helenium pumilum magnicum, with large yellow flowers, is the lowest growing sort, attaining not more than 18 inches, and remaining in flower from July until October. The variety autumnale superbum grows five feet tall, and is yellow; its variety rubrum bears terra-cotta red flowers that are most effective. Perhaps the finest heleniums of all are "Riverton Beauty," lemon-yellow with a striking black center, and "Riverton Gem," deep yellow splashed with, and later changing to deep red. Of the hardy sunflowers (helianthus), an excellent sort is the lofty Maximilianf, showing sprays of characteristic yellow flowers during October. Helianthus mollis bears lemon-yellow flowers in September.

Many Improved Kinds

There are many improved hardy asters available, and they range in color from purple, mauve, blue, pink to white, in single and double forms. "Blue Gem," a double, and "Feltham Blue," are excellent blue sorts. "Mauve Queen" has large, semidouble lavender flowers, and "St. Egwin" nice rosy-pink ones. The Japanese hardy aster, "Mauve Cushion," grows but 10 inches tall, and bears large mauve flowers in late October. This variety is especially valuable in that it is an autumn-blooming plant low enough in stature to permit its use as an edging or foreground plant. Aster floribunda bears its numerous lavender flowers on four-foot stems, and during the same period as the Japanese sort. The boltonias grow from four to six feet high. The variety asteroides has white flowers, and latisquuama pinkish-lavender ones.

The autumn-flowering anemones (anemone japonica) are valuable, not only for their late-blooming quality, but also for the fact that they like shade. The flowers, single or semi-double in form, are either pink, red or white in color, and refined in appearance, offering a contrast to the riotous color and aggressive habit shown by so many of the autumn-blooming plants. Anemone japonica grows from two to three feet tall and gives abundant bloom from September until early November. The variety alba is a satisfactory single white sort, and rubra rose-red. "Queen Charlotte" bears semidouble blooms of soft pink, and "Whirlwind" effective double white ones. These two are perhaps the best Japanese anemones of all. There are numerous other named varieties of this valuable plant. Anemone hupehensis, the closely allied Chinese anemone, grows a bit over one foot tall and produces charming lavender-rose flowers from late August until October. The type produces single flowers, and the variety flore-pleno double. Hupehensis is hardier than japonica.

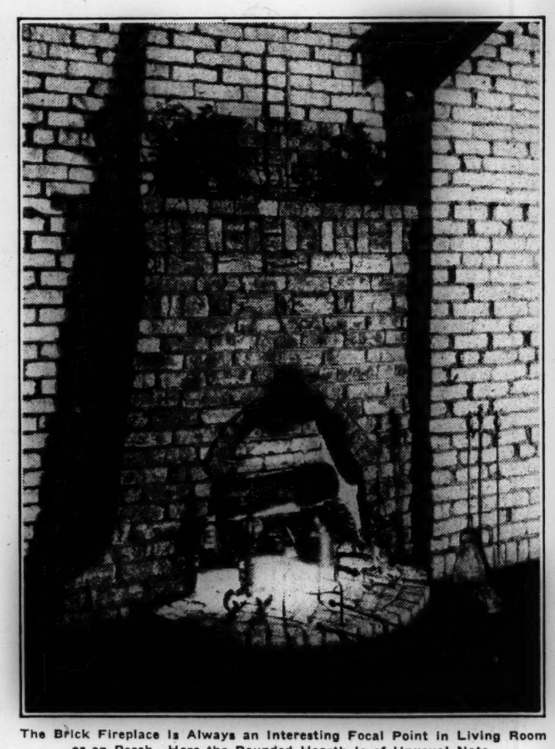
The aconitums, or monkshoods, are quaint autumn blooming plants, well described by their common name. As to their merits, it may be said of them that their color is mainly shades of blue, and that they will thrive in either sun or shade. If one chooses his varieties rightly, it will be possible to have monkshood in bloom from July until well into October. Aconitum fischeri, dark blue in color and growing three feet tall, blooms in September and October. Autumnalis bears racemes of blue flowers at the same period as fischeri. Wilsoni has lavender flowers in October, and is one of the best of all. The napellus sorts are comparatively early flowering, coming in August. Aconitum barbatum is quite different in that its flowers are yellow. This yellow sort is very tall in growth, and has an exceedingly long blooming period.

All Honor to the Chrysanthemum

The chrysanthemum, though really a Composite, is quite important enough to have a paragraph to itself. This plant is excellent for garden use, and one of the most daring perennials as far as very late blooming is concerned. Its requirements are but a sunny position, a reasonable amount of moisture, and a bit of special attention, such as the pinching back of its shoots during summer to encourage the production of more blooming shoots. The flowers are either single, semi-double, double, or pompon in form, and may be had in rose, white, coppery-brown, and yellow. There are numerous named sorts listed, and if the varieties are properly chosen one may enjoy chrysanthemums from September until freezing weather. The flowers are excellent for cutting, lasting a great while in water. The old-time cream-white, semi-double sort, frequently miscalled white "artimesia," is under the heading of old-fashioned garden chrysanthemum.

Delphiniums, coreopsis, and gaillardias, if properly cared for will produce several crops of bloom in one season. Second crops of delphinium are always fresh in appearance, since they are formed on new growth coming directly from the roots, and not on tardy side branches. Immediately after the delphinium plant finishes its first blooming, it should be cut to the ground, given an application of some quick fertilizer, and cultivated and watered if necessary. New growth will start quickly, resulting in a second crop of flowers. If this second growth is accorded the same treatment as the first, still another crop is possible. In our garden we nearly always have budding delphinium to protect from the October frosts. The stalks are but a foot or so tall, it is true, but the blue is just as gay as if held aloft on a four-foot stalk. Delphiniums often fall victim to borers, and needlessly so, for a collar of mediumly fine ashes three inches in depth, placed at the base of the stalks will discourage the grub. Gaillardias and coreopsis will always give a long succession of bloom if cut back occasionally during the summer to prevent over-much seed from forming.

Most of the autumn-flowering perennials, especially the Composites, need to be carefully staked, on account of their height and slender stems. The high winds and beating rains of autumn will flatten them otherwise, and the resultant jumbled mass will not prove to be very effective. The Composites spread rather quickly, so it is quite unnecessary to procure a great many of one kind when buying them. If one can be content with one plant of each the first year, he will find that each may be divided into several parts the following spring, which is the proper time to divide or set out these autumn-blooming perennials.



The Brick Fireplace Is Always an Interesting Focal Point in Living Room or on Porch. Here the Rounded Hearth Is of Unusual Note.

The Flowering Currant

London

HARDY and easily grown, the flowering Currant (Ribes Sanguineum), with its pungent smell and branches of dainty pendant flowers, is one of the best-known spring shrubs.

By choosing different varieties quite a range of red and pinkish shades may be grown. Atrosanguinea, dark red, for instance, Carneum, rose, Carneum Flore Pleno, double rose, King Edward VII, a new kind, rich and intense in color, and Albidum, white tinted with pink.

The yellow Buffalo Currant (Ribes Aureum), and Ribes Gordonianum, with its yellow throated red flowers, which bloom in April, are not so generally known as the Sanguineum species, and should be more often grown.

The culture of the Fowering Currant is extremely simple. Either spring or autumn is a suitable time for planting, and pruning should be carried out directly flowering is over. There are several methods of propagation. By layering in autumn, by taking suckers or cutting during the autumn and winter months, or by sowing seeds in September or October.

Matching Personalities of House and Garden

IF THERE is anything worse to see than a new and well-kept house set in an unkept garden, perhaps it is a prim, well-regulated garden growing about the very informal type of abode, such as a converted barn. An untidy garden, or even one of naturalistic design does not tend to accent the simplicity and purity of design inherent to the colonial type of architecture. Op the other hand, the informal type of house will appear downright shabby if thrown into contrast with a garden composed of very "set" and neatly edged borders.

A certain Connecticut barn which has been converted into a charming home and studio is in a setting which blends well with its informal, rambling character. The occupants of this house have neither time nor inclination to have a regular garden, and the extent of their activities in this direction is the scattering of a few seeds to the four winds. Nature is depended upon to accomplish the rest.

At the living-room end of the house is a rocky and rather dry bank which slopes down to the shore of a small river. On this site are naturalized all sorts of poppies: the Iceland, Shirley, Flanders, opium, featherball and Californian. These bloom in shimmering drifts all over the slope during early July, and are ably assisted by such vagabond plants as gaillardia, sweet William, calliopsis, coreopsis and cornflowers. For later bloom they have hollyhock, stokesia, petunia, marigold and snow-on-the-mountain (Euphorbia marginata). In print this might seem to be just a mass of warring colors, but when viewed from the porch of this cottage it is a sight not quickly forgotten, especially during poppy-time.

Not only certain types of gardens, but also certain plants look most harmonious with each style of house. Taking the American colonial as an instance, it isn't difficult to see that the old-time type of garden, composed of the old-time perennials and annuals will be most in keeping there. This need not mean, however, that one must forgo the dahlia and gladiolus in their modern dress, because one is fortunate enough to be in possession of a quaint house. It should mean, though, that the foundation and door-yard plantings be designed according to the tradition. The modern plants will be grown away from the house in the garden proper.

The color of the house may be taken into consideration when developing the parts of the yard immediate to the house. A gray house could be a charming picture if used as background for flowers of the violet shades, combined with pale yellow and a bit of white. Lilacs, rosa Hugonis, wistaria, yellow and purple hollyhocks, Jackman's clematis and the rose of Sharon are but a few of the plants that would look well in such an arrangement.

A Morning Hour

I gathered me roses at break of day
For my bowl of shining blue,
And the Larkspur whispered of love and peace,
And the beauty of life made new.

The roses I gathered have faded and gone,
With the Larkspur's shining blue,
But the thoughts that came in the clear morning light
Have lingered the long night through.

ETHEL MONRO GOSS.

A Child and a Flower

DR. FORMAN T. McLEAN, supervisor of Public Education at the New York Botanical Garden, has a national reputation as an authority on floriculture and horticulture, and is well known to our readers as a contributor to this page. His favorite flower, he says, is the gladiolus. In a charming little booklet, "A Child and a Flower," compiled by Charles A. Robinson, and devoted to short poems and writings about children, gardens and gladiolus, Dr. McLean tells of how, when a small child, his mother taught him to love flowers. Dr. McLean says:

"After 30 years of growing and studying flowers, I am perhaps to be pardoned if I look back to the youthful beginning and see how this interest arose. Born on a farm in the heavy bottom lands of New Jersey, bordering the pine barrens, my brother and I were led afield in woods and meadows to study the wild things, and our mother taught us the names of the plants as soon as we learned to talk at all.

"Our first gardens were, of course, crude affairs. Our seedings of asters, poppies, phlox and balsams usually pined away in the hard soil which we tramped down so assiduously in watching the little plants develop. Our flowering bulbs with their great reserve of stored food stood our childish mistreatment much better, and our gladiolus throve despite us.

"This flower we found was the ideal one for the child to grow, for it is sure to succeed and to yield tall, bright stalks of flowers with engaging expressions on the face of each bloom. This trait of expression in the gladiolus and the pansy endear them to the hearts of children everywhere.

"So I would advise every child to have pansies for the springtime and gladiolus for the summer. Both are easily grown and both respond so lavishly to thought and care that they imperceptibly teach the children while encouraging them always to do better by their bountiful response to the slightest attention. Now that the modern gladiolus has grown so far above the primitive little red and yellow blooms that were the common kinds in the days of our childhood, there is still greater reason for children to love and study them."

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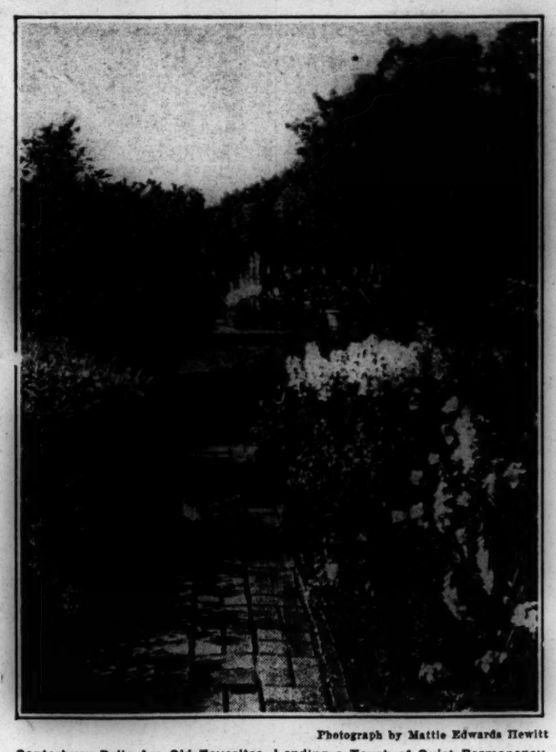

Photograph by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Canterbury Bells Are Old Favorites, Lending a Touch of Quiet Permanency to the Garden. Beyond Is a Lovely Splash of Color in the Phlox. This Is a Glimpse Into the Garden of "Holmdene," Home of Mrs. Edward Lowe, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Home Builder's Notebook

WHEN a man's thoughts turn to the possibilities of owning his own home, the question of whether or not he can finance the kind of a home he aspires to on his income comes to the fore. How much of his income is he justified in setting aside for the purchase of a home and what price home does his salary and his prospects warrant? How much cash should he be able to pay down at the beginning of this process of buying a home in order to have a real equity in it at the time the first papers are prepared?

These questions have all been answered for him by the "law of averages" and the help of the government statisticians, from figures furnished by banks, trust companies and building and loan associations—three reliable and conservative sources of financial assistance to the home builder.

The figures show that a house, completely finished and ready to move into, should not cost more than 2½ or 3 times one's annual income, and the monthly carrying charges, which would be equivalent to the rent in another's house, should not exceed one week's income. For example, on the basis of these statistics if a man has a steady income of $4000, he could safely plan for a home that when completed will cost from $10,000 to $12,000. His carrying charges, to cover taxes, interest, insurance and upkeep, should not be more than $80 a month. Of course, in a well-built house the upkeep for the first few years should not amount to a great deal.

Statistics have also determined the "irreducible minimum" for the first, or "down" payment on a piece of real property, and that is 20 per cent of the final cost of the house. He who cannot go to his bank or building and loan association with that much money in his hand, had better look well to his budget and see if he cannot increase his savings percentage until he has at least this minimum amount. Thirty or 40 per cent will make a much better impression on those from whom he would borrow, and will see him much further along on the road to complete equity in his home. The bankers say that although some things may be financed "on a shoestring" the purchase of a home should not be done that way.

* * *

What about mortgages? That is a question that arises just as soon as one is well launched on the project of building or buying himself a home, but it really is not such a bugaboo as it may seem on first acquaintance.

As a matter of fact, a mortgage on a good home, where the interest is taken care of promptly, is often the basis for further credit in time of need, and there are very few pieces of property that are bought outright. We are talking about first mortgages of course—one that will be allowed to run for some time and probably be renewed from time to time. Savings banks and other sound but conservative financial institutions will usually loan up to 55 or 60 per cent of their own appraisal of the property, on first mortgage, and larger loans than this, except under unusual conditions, are rare. Some people feel that it is wise to let a first mortgage run on indefinitely, as long as both parties are satisfied, but that is a matter of opinion and is governed by individual circumstance.

Second mortgages are very often necessary for the financing of the building of a house, and are legitimate liabilities, but they are to be paid off just as soon as possible and are usually assumed by the builder of the house or a realty company. The regular payments against interest and principal on the second mortgage should be budgeted in with the carrying charges, just as is the interest on the first mortgage.

Third mortgages are in a class with very small down payments, and had better not be considered at all except under very unusual conditions. They are not desirable investments and are risky for both parties to the transaction, besides leaving the erstwhile owner with very little real equity in the property which he fondly calls his own.

There are certain charges in connection with obtaining a first mortgage—searching the title, appraisal charges, mortgage tax, etc., which have to be gone through with each time a renewal is made and which will average from 3 to 5 per cent, depending on conditions. One may miss out on important details in this connection if one tries to go it alone, and since it is the business of financial institutions to know and watch all the details in such a transaction, they should be consulted freely and frankly.

Flowers and Trees of Monterey Peninsula

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carmel, Calif.

PERHAPS there is no other section of the United States containing among its plant life so many plants that are native just here and nowhere else as the Monterey Peninsula and its adjacent territory. Geologists find this particular portion of California an unusually rich hunting ground and talk hazily of the dim and distant past when mythical Lemuria disappeared, leaving behind a broken bit which somehow eventually became this region of redwood, cypress, and pine.

Be that as it may, the Monterey Peninsula and country north contain a distinctive flora including many plants found nowhere else in the world. The ancient and majestic redwoods of the "big tree" section are world renowned. There are, however, many lesser plants that, though not so well known, may also be of interest to the lover of native growth.

There are the Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa), Monterey pine (Pinus radiata), California redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) and the Gowan cypress (Cupressus goveniana). The first three are familiar to other parts of California and in countries with temperate climate, but the Cowan cypress is seldom met with outside its own native heath. Even on the peninsula it is rare and occurs only in one or two places. It is hoped that before too late, nurserymen will realize the value of this charming shrub or tree and perpetuate it for landscape purposes. To this region is confined the Santa Lucia fir (Abies venusta) referred to by W. L. Jepson, authority on Californian wild flowers, as "the most remarkable fir tree in the world." The symmetrical spires of Abies venusta add distinction to some of the canyons of the Santa Lucia Mountains, but it limits itself to this region.

Indian Paintbrush and Purple Asters

The Monterey Peninsula offers a variety of natural aspects. The shore to the south is rugged and rock bound. Far into the summer the cliffs are bright with Indian paintbrush, asters, golden yarrow, buckwheat and the gray heads of cotyledon. Northward the coast line calms down to placid stretches of sand backed by dunes, covered in spring with a flora quite unlike that found on the bluffs. Coast wallflower, sand verbenas (pink and fragrant yellow), different varieties of evening primroses and the delightful beach convolvulous bedeck the sand dunes. The moors behind are clothed thickly with the original stand of dwarf ceanothus (California wild lilac), manzanita, cascara, bush lupin, baccharis and ericaneria. This chaparral changes character as the land mounts to meet the foothills that form the union of the Santa Cruz Mountains from the north with the Santa Lucia Range from the south. As the Santa Lucias go south they approach the shore, smooth fold on fold, covered here and there with forests of pine and live oak and broken by steep canyons, with rocky or chaparrall clad sides that run up from the shore.

This coast line is in summer continually shrouded in fog, but in the Carmel Valley the sun is always shining. The valley provides a retreat for those who prefer the warmth while Point Lobos, place of ancient cypress and barking seals, the Seventeen Mile Drive at the tip of the peninsula and Carmel in between the two, serve as playgrounds for lovers of cool mistiness.

Sleepy Monterey, town of "complicated odors of fish and antiquity," is gradually waking, but signs of antiquity are rapidly being overwhelmed by the march of civilization. The gray-blue fishing fleet rests on the calm bay and, on certain days, the wharf rings with the deafening din of abalone pounding. On the few remaining empty lots, bronzed fishermen spread or mend their beautiful brown nets. The determined can still discover in Monterey, many an old Spanish home hemmed in by modern buildings, while nestled among the Carmel hills the old mission, with fast crumbling adobe outwalls, serves as a reminder of the days of padre and Indian.

Along the Roadside

Along the roadside, in November, familiar shrubs of Baccharis and Ericameria, the autumn twins, give the dominant note. The former white budded or fluffy under its covering of feathery seeds, the latter still yellow with bloom, the puff ball seeds just beginning to show. Beneath, a few poor Michaelmas daisies fight the covering of dust and the coarse yellow flowers of grindelia serve as a foil to the beauty of the neighboring wild rose.

Behind the garden fences November stand-bys make gay the doorways. Dahlias, pink and white cosmos, fuchsias, roses, tall Woodwardia ferns, begonias, the bright berries of cottoneasters and the ever present red geranuim prove the value of the hose to the Californian. Many a "back yard" holds its seed bed of young plants ready, at the first rain, to come forward for winter bloom.

With the coming of the winters' rains, the whole country takes on a smile of relief. The business man knows that upon the rains depend much of his success. The rancher rejoices for his stock. The farmer gets out his plow and the sea gulls gather to follow it. School children are happy in the prospect of deep roadside puddles in which to wade. Their mothers brighten at the thought that no more dust will settle on the window sills. Patient shrubs and trees are washed clean of the summers' covering. The wild flower enthusiast thinks of the sheets of blue that will soon settle down on the lupin-covered slopes of nemophila, at the roadside, reflecting the tints in the sky, of fields of shooting stars and owls clover, and of unfrequented places where, if rains are plentiful, he will hunt for rare and much desired specimens of Californian flora.

L. R.

Little Gardeners and Their Tools

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IT WAS a most attractive little sign, swinging to and fro in the breeze, and catching the rays of the sun that fell on the picture of a blue field full of daisies, where a small child with golden hair was enjoying herself to her heart's content surrounded by tall marguerites with lovely yellow centers. It brought a breath of sweet country scent into the crowded city thoroughfare. The inscription on the little sign ran "Gardening for Children," and the visitor tiptoed up the stone path that led away from the roar of the traffic to the shop door.

It was something of a mystery what one would find in a shop with so charming a sign. Gardens—perhaps? And how all children love a garden! First the putting in of the seeds; then watching the tiny green spikes appear; and the digging, not to mention the stones to be laid for paths. There is a great deal for a child to do in a garden. Inside the shop was a whole army of captivating tools for little gardeners, reposing on a grassy lawn which just awaited the miniature lawnmower to reduce it to a state of perfection. Color, too, everywhere. Watering cans and brooms, blue, green and yellow; rakes and spades and trowels; hoes and wheelbarrows; and everything in miniature, including a cart to carry the tools. Nothing was forgotten, nothing omitted that the most ardent young gardener might need.

A watering can was picked up. It was of palest blue like the sign swinging at the gate. It had painted yellow daisies growing gloriously on its surface and was one of a set of tools all decorated in the same way. They were, indeed, part of the garden—sombody's garden—and as the visitor turned to the artist who makes these delightful things she smiled.

"Yes, and every child has his or her name painted on their tools," she said. And sure enough, "John" was on the watering can the visitor was holding, and "Tony" was on the lawnmower. A most attractive little broom was the property of "Elizabeth." Here the artist smiled again, and explained that little Princess Elizabeth had a complete gardening set chosen for her by King George and Queen Mary.

John's and Tony's and Elizabeth's! What were they making of their own special gardens? What would any child make of a garden where the digging, and the raking, and the mowing, was being done with such tools as these!

Newest Roses and Delphiniums

By MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU

London.

WHAT a wealth of color and perfume at two shows in one day of one's best-loved flowers! For sheer beauty one must give the palm to the delphinium show, for the vast whiteness of the Royal Horticultural Society's new hall in London, filled with towering spires of blue in every shade, made a picture never surpassed. The new varieties are so numerous that it seems as though everyone now specializes in their breeding. One stand was a mass of the rich purple-blue Rose-Marie, from which stood out the newer and lighter colored sorts.

Pompadour of cobalt blue and perfect form got the Award of Merit, as did Lady Elizabeth, blue and mauve. Blue Gown of pure cobalt looked as though the flowers were all blue, having practically no eye, and got a first class certificate as a new plant. Edward Bromet was, perhaps, the best in the hall, rich purple-blue, with flowers two and a half inches across. Mrs. P. Nelke (Award of Merit) in cobalt blue was lovely, as was Lady Edith, heliotrope. Lady Bath had full rosettes in blue and purple, and Modesty pale lilac. The Rev. Charles Storrs, deep cobalt, Blue Star, with white eye, were worth buying. A very interesting sport from the well-known Rev. Lascelles was Ena Bamford, a replica in pale blue instead of dark. The size of some of the spikes is remarkable, one measuring eight and a half inches at the base.

Roses at Chelsea

The Rose Show was held at Chelsea and the new roses were of great merit, many of them being highly scented, which in itself is a great advance. It is always flattering to spot the winner, and not surprising to find that Aureate and Gladys Benskin, the two one had picked out as worthy to be starred, had received the gold medal by the time one went round the second time. The first is a fine golden yellow with high center (hybrid tea) rather of the Marechiel Niel color. Gladys Benskin, the finest rose seen for years, is of pink and yellow, very large and vigorous. Elizabeth Arden, also gold medal, is a medium well shaped white rose. Peter Pan, a fine deep orange hybrid tea and vigorous, was greatly liked.

Mrs. Johnson is a well shaped pale pink rose. Violet Simpson has unique coloring of pink with mauve edgings, and came third in my estimation (grower, Laxton), and Unique was a good climbing polyantha, orange. Kate Mull, strong salmon, and Kitty Kingsbury, a scented pink rose, are good. President Jac Smits, a good red, Duchess of Montrose, red, and Mrs. John Bell, carmine, Essence, velvety crimson (scented), Mrs. F. D. Russell, velvety red (scented), are all to be noted; Aphrodite, a semi-single of vivid carmine and orange, is a vigorous garden rose, and Perfume, also semi-single, is of velvety crimson, dark and beautiful, and fourth on my list. Ivanhoe, a scented and vigorous crimson, is also to be bought. George Howarth is such a brilliant carmine and of such vigor that I fear it would kill every other rose near it in a garden.

Debutantes

At the "National" Show for new roses, one in particular calls for notice as being the most fragrant rose ever produced and of a haunting and exquisite perfume. This is Portadown Fragrance, a large salmon colored rose. Katherine King is like a robust La France in color, form and perfume; Lemon Princess, of white with lemon center, is rarely beautiful, as is Señorita de Alvarez, a large semi-double rose of pink and primrose.

Baby Betty is a distinct break in polyanthas, the buds of yellow and carmine red being out at the same time as many of the coral flowers, the whole effect being unusual and arresting.

Garden Path

I had found out a sweet green spot,
Where a lily was blooming fair;
The din of the city disturbed it not,
But the spirit that shades the quiet cot
With its wings of love was there.

James Gates Percival.

NO MATTER how formal and grand and spacious, or how simple and confined the garden, the same loveliness is possible; for the same materials are ours for the taking.

The beautiful and stately lilies are very easily cultivated and when once established in congenial surroundings they become permanent and grow year after year without any trouble to the grower.

Lilies should never be overcultivated. They should be planted from six to ten inches deep near other vegetation where the roots will be well shaded, in the fall or very early in the spring.

Lilium Auratum, lilium Canadense, lilium rubrum, lilium elegans, and lilium superbum are among the best sorts for the little informal garden. The simplest garden when carefully tended and loved becomes a sanctuary of peace.

L. S. M.

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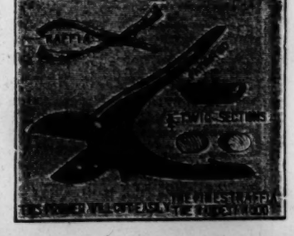
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ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

Economy in the Styles of the '40s

ALTHOUGH many people classify all antiques as a rich person's hobby, that is scarcely accurate, for there are antiques—and antiques. If one must purchase examples of the latest fad in antiques, or of a certain period without thought of its great popularity, it takes a plump purse to satisfy such whims.

Pre-Revolutionary and Empire are expensive, but there was a period between 1830 and 1850 when good, simple furniture was produced in America, before the heavy, over-carved Victorian type appeared. This can be found in secondhand stores, and even antique stores carry pieces dating from this period, moderately priced. Auctions of the contents of old homes yield may fine examples at surprisingly low rates.

A Chicago home furnished largely from this 1830 to 1850 period looks as if it had been the family home for several generations, although it was bought less than a dozen years ago. To begin with, the housekeeper had two problems. Firstly, her house was the old-style high-ceilinged type, with marble mantels and windows that came to the floor. Secondly, she had inherited a few fine family portraits and pieces of pre-Revolutionary furniture, and could not afford to fill in with that period. Consequently, she bought furniture of the early part of the nineteenth century, and the result was both economy and suitability.

Willow as Temporary Choice

American furniture was preferred to other as it harmonized with the old tables, fire screen and gold-framed portraits, and also with the house, which is a distinctly American type. "When we could not find just what we wanted," she said, "we bought willow at first. It goes with everything and is cheap enough to discard when we find an old piece. We often discover something desirable in a country store and many a bit of cherry, walnut or maple has been found hidden under coats of paint or stain. We do a lot of our own refinishing and have turned part of our basement into a workshop.

"At the start we decided what styles and woods we wanted for certain rooms and stuck to our plan. Too much mixture spoils the value of your furnishings as a whole. My bedroom, for instance, is done in maple and it took several years to gather all the pieces. Now it holds a low four-poster bed, a maple chest of drawers with cherry trim, a bedside table and two cane-seated maple chairs.

"The only modern things are the bed spring and mattress and the 'Chippendale' style maple framed old mirror that a cabinetmaker made when I found that what I wanted would cost a couple of hundred dollars. The chest was bought at the height of the maple vogue, but it was painted and we got it for $15. A bedside table with original 'Sandwich' glass knobs was found at $5 in a little town through which we motored, and the chairs were $9 each at a small-town auction.

"The hooked rugs were bought from a woman in a little Michigan lumber town. She made them years ago from patterns that were old in her youth, but you can get fine copies of hooked or braided ones that will do well.

No Depreciation Here

"Altogether, this bedroom was furnished for half of what a friend spent on a modern mahogany outfit a dozen years ago. Today my room would sell for several hundred dollars more than it cost, if sale were necessary, while her mahogany has depreciated more than half. Her things are secondhand while mine are 'old,' although of a period not in great demand.

"One advantage of buying furniture of such a period is that as it is not very expensive it does not pay to 'fake,' while a period in great demand at high prices means that one must buy from a reliable dealer as a matter of self-protection.

"It does not pay to 'fake,' for example, an overstuffed chair like the old one which would sell at about $40.

"In the living room is one that dates from about 1850, found in the home of one who was giving up her house. She asked $3 for it and was greatly pleased when I gave her $7.50, although it cost at least $15 for new upholstery.

"A big wing chair is modern, but on the lines of nearly a century ago and the cretonne covering is of old-time pattern. Some day I may find a really old one to replace it. Meantime it is in harmony with the rest of the room.

"That is one of the secrets of buying old furniture. It must harmonize with the room and its contents in order to keep the effect right. An ultra-modern house calls for modern furnishings, and antiques look out of place with such a background. Pieces may be of different periods if they harmonize. The range, it seems, is about 50 years. That is, an 1830 piece usually looks well with similar types dating from 1800 or from 1860, and so you have a spread of time for your choice.

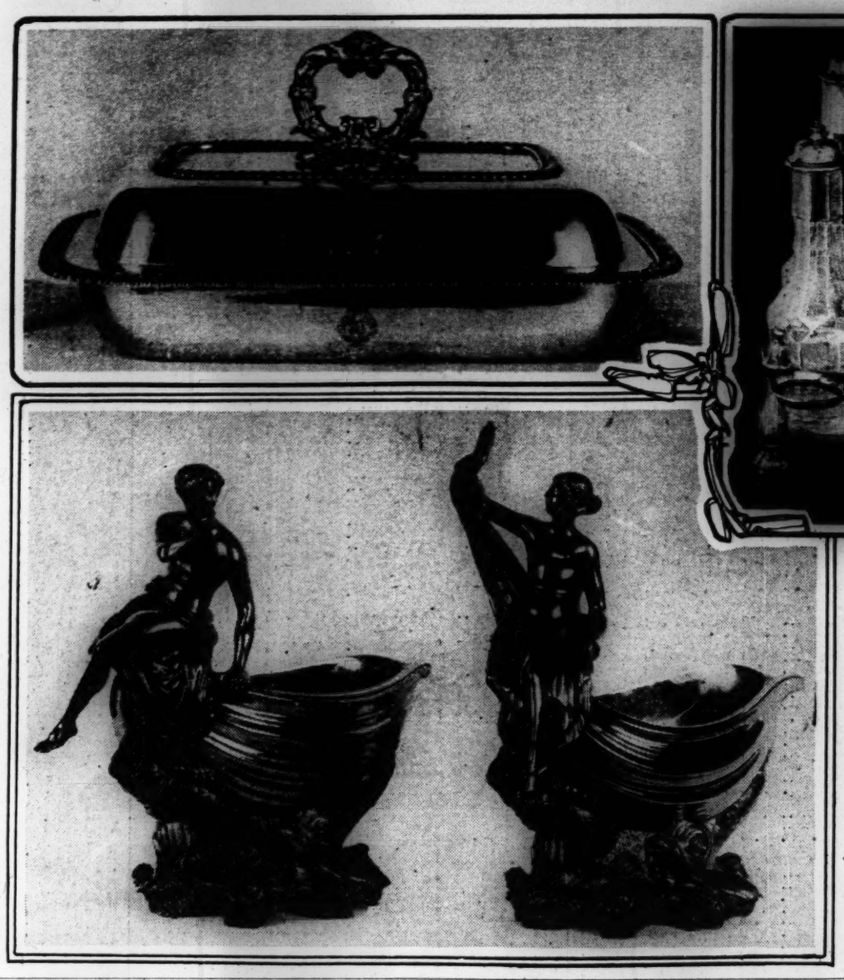
Economy with Good Taste

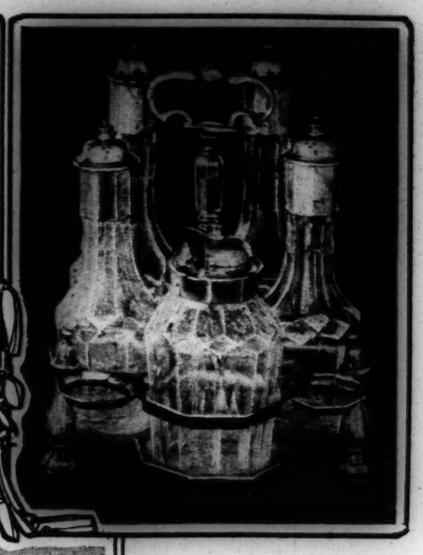
"The little old stool before the fireplace cost 50 cents in a secondhand shop and a Hitchcock chair was $3.50 at a rummage sale, where also was found the fine old mahogany sofa. It looked shabby because it needed upholstering, but as its total cost was $40, the refurbishing still left me with a really cheap and fine piece of furniture.

"New furniture gets to be 'secondhand' in such a short time, why not buy good old pieces in the first place? If I had bought our mahogany secretary at a modern shop it would have cost about a hundred dollars, at the least. Found in a battered state and refinished, it came to less than $60, which is just about half what a dealer offered for it the other day.

"You have to know your periods and know woods, and must be able to judge what is too far gone to rehabilitate. If you know these things and take your time, your furniture grows more valuable at a 'forced sale' standard, instead of losing value the longer you own it.

"Of course, if you could buy new furniture and be sure it would stay in the family a hundred years it might be valuable at the end of that period, but today we shift about too often to count on such time to hold our possessions. Besides, sometimes I see a finer piece than I own, and I can always sell the old bit nowadays and make on the transaction. Yes, it is economy to buy antiques if you do not insist on purchasing at the peak of the fad, and therefore at the peak of the market." R. B. S.





This group of fine English silverware has been selected from the recent showing in Wanamaker's Belmaison Gallery. The covered dish is one of a pair about 11 inches in length. They were made in 1820 by the famous Paul Storr. The royal arms of George IV are conspicuously engraved on it

The two silver-gilt sauce tureens were made in the same year by another London silversmith, Robert Garrard. These beautifully wrought pieces are about 9 inches in height

It may surprise some readers to know that the cruet stand above was made just a century before the other silverware here. The maker was Thomas Bamford, also of London

As the Trade Sees Art Moderne

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago, Ill.

WHAT has become of the "Art Moderne" style of furniture, those bizarre, futuristic creations that made their official début in Paris in 1925 and swept to the United States amid a flood of publicity in which much was said about the "revolutionizing" of the furnishings of the American home?

The answer is supplied by W. H. Wilson, vice-president of the American Furniture Mart in Chicago, whose position keeps him in close contact with developments in the furniture industry throughout the Nation.

"For four years," Mr. Wilson says, "furniture manufacturers have been experimenting with new art moderne designs. In New York, Hollywood and a few other centers of population and wealth the success of this style was marked, but the rest of the county has not taken to it. There are several good reasons for this:

"1. Art moderne requires its own background and will not look well in combination with period styles.

"2. Designers were striving too hard for effect and the results were often grotesque and freaky.

"3. The country as a whole was not prepared for such radical departures in line and color.

"Art moderne is slightly ribald—smart-alecky. In the show window, to attract attention and comment, it is in its proper element, and it is still being used extensively, and successfully, for this purpose.

"The new modified modern style," he continued, "can be grouped with furniture of other periods without spoiling the effect of the ensemble. It is graceful in line and color without being garish and combines comfort and utility. It is unique, but without its predecessor's appearance of 'loudness.' In short, it promises to be a permanent and constructive contribution to the 'home beautiful.'

"Another great outcome of the modern movement in furniture," he adds, "is the birth of color consciousness in the American home. A decade ago there were dull, somber shades—taupes, browns and grays—which would blend with any other colors. Today we have gay, bright, light colors, the ensembles grouped with proper regard to matching colors and accentuated by pleasing contrasts.

"There is now a definite science in the proper arrangement of color, of which most home furnishers—the housewife as well as the professional decorator—are fully aware. For instance, warm colors are set off by cooler shades; greens bring out the color in orange stripes in draperies or upholstery fabrics."

In regard to furniture styles other than the modernes, Mr. Wilson reports that 30 per cent of all furniture made today is patterned after the Georgian period ("Golden Age") of England, including the Chippendale, Sheraton, Heppelwhite and Adam. Another large percentage has early American inspiration, combining the periods from the time of the founding of the American colonies to Duncan Phyfe—about 1820. Queen Anne style, he finds, is also enjoying a new vogue.

"Comfort, durability and fineness of construction are the furniture merchant's talking points in this era of prosperity," he continued. "Golden splendors, haunting beauty, the appeal of color and design, are dwelt upon—not '$1 down, $1 a week.' And the average American home today is far more beautiful than were most of the elaborate establishments of past generations."

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

I WAS interested to notice that a pair of handsome old Georgian silver ewers or jugs, each 13 inches high, and weighing together more than eight pounds, which were sold recently at a world-famous London auction room for £532, or about $2660, were made in 1752 by a woman silversmith—Elizabeth Godfrey, of the Haymarket.

These two fine examples were decorated with broad bands of fluting edged with foliage and had domed covers with open thumbpieces, short spouts and scroll handles.

It will be news to many that a number of women are recorded among the silversmiths who made London work a name to conjure with from early Tudor times. Hundreds of specimens of their splendid craftsmanship, which are eagerly sought by collectors, have survived to this day. Among the first names of which I find definite mention are those of Mrs. Agas Harding and Margery Herkins, both of whom flourished as far back as the reign of King Henry VIII.

It was fitting that Margery Herkins' establishment was in Lombard Street, which is still today the great financial center of the City of London, because the silversmiths of those far-off days, before the coming of banks and the Bank of England, were also bankers as well as silversmiths. Many rich citizens had practically all their available wealth sunk in now priceless examples of silver plate.

"Dame Mary Ramsey" was another woman silversmith who carried on her business in Shakespeare's time, in the latter part of the reign of Good Queen Bess. It was Dame Ramsey, by the way, who bequeathed to the Goldsmiths Company at her passing, for the benefit of the poor, the sum of £200, or about $1000. In those days this was equivalent to many times that amount in present-day values.

"Goyce Issod, widdow," again was a Fleet Street woman silversmith, in the days of Dutch William III. Mary Bainbridge conducted her business in Oat-lane in the reign of Queen Anne.

The times of the four Georges, however, were the "Golden Age" for the London woman silversmith who worked either independently or in partnership with relatives, or carried on the tradition of the house after her husband had passed on.

The most famous of all these was Hester Bateman of Bunhill Row, City, who is first heard of in 1774, one year before the American War of Independence, and last mentioned in 1789. During the 15 years she was in business she produced thousands of beautiful pieces of silver, ranging all the way from caddyspoons, creamers and candlesticks to communion patens, cruet frames, salt cellars and sugar baskets.

My treasured set of large and small spoons, and a lovely example of the plain, canoe-shaped salt cellar testify to her cunning craftsmanship and bear her curious maker's mark, her initials "H. B." in script capitals.

American visitors to London this summer, when seeking additions to their canteens of old Georgian silver, should make a point of looking out for this mark on late eighteenth century pieces offered them. A Hester Bateman helmet-shaped creamer may still be acquired for about $40 or less, and a small Hester Bateman spoon on occasion for $2.

I may add that many of the women makers' marks may be distinguished from those of men silversmiths by the fact that they appear on a diamond-shaped shield, or "spinster's lozenge," as it is sometimes called. This is a relic of the ancient ban against women having coats or arms.

The Basque Country—Home Interiors

II

By AIMEÉ LOIZEAUX EVANS

A CURIOUS sort of sink is a part of every Basque kitchen. An excavation in the thick exterior wall, at a height of a yard from the ground, has its arched interior lined with stones. In the big middle stone, there is a hollow space which forms the sink proper, with a hole for outside drainage. Two other stones as shelves flank this on either side about a foot higher. On these are placed two huge water jugs called "herrades" or "ferratas," made of wood with brass or iron bands. Two curiously shaped dippers of brass rest on the jugs, the long handle of one being pierced so as to let a thin stream of water flow into the sink. The outline of the sink inclosure is most decorative and is doubly effective when the little shelf above is filled with the rough faïence in rich blue that is fast disappearing in Basque land.

The table in a Basque kitchen rarely occupies the center of the room as in other localities. Usually long and narrow, it is placed along the wall, with its curious backless benches ranged on either side. Sometimes it has six heavy turned legs, sometimes only four, connected by the usual cross bar. The tops are sometimes four or five inches in thickness. The front bands are usually deep and crudely carved, sometimes they are furnished with sliding doors. There are no knives, for each one carries his own. A length of striped linen serves as tablecloth and common napkin for the family.

Other Kitchen Equipment

"Petrins," or the customary dough troughs, are seldom seen, but the heavy table-huche, with its deep space for the storage of food, exists though it is used rarely as a dining table. Low buffets [illegible] und in the Basque country, [illegible] ng the more or less common [illegible] open-faced dish cupboards [illegible] themselves hardly young.

Bahuts, with two doors topped by a storage place with a swinging top, are seen in walnut and cherry. These are often trimmed with rows of delicately carved moldings. Others have a single Basque design such as a cross or a "rosace" on each panel, usually deeply carved.

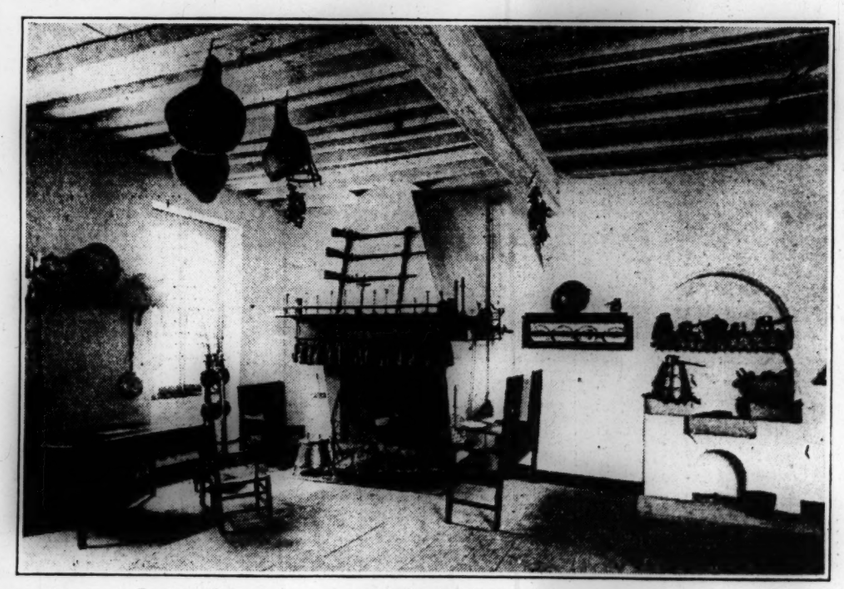
Sometimes the doors are of lattice work reminding one of the early Spanish cupboards. Occasionally there is a relief from the heavy bold carving in a buffet decorated with delicate traceries of "coup d'ongles," or so-called finger-nail carving.

Clocks are more or less rare and, strangely enough, the infrequent examples are often inclosed in tall cases guiltless of carving but sometimes painted with crude designs in polychrome.

Fabrics and Embroidery

Weaving has always been important in the Basque country. In past times each country home had its loom, which occupied another corner of the kitchen, and they are still commonly seen. Journeyman weavers used to go from house to house weaving toweling, curtains and stuffs for clothing. These were collected by others to be sold in some center.

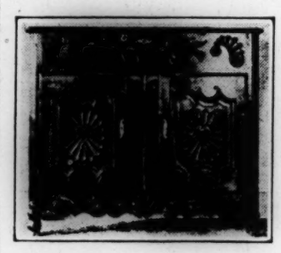
Specimens of the typical table linen of long narrow bands with colored stripes at the ends date back over hundreds of years. The beautiful oxen of the region have always been



A kitchen in the Basque country, of particular interest because of its peculiar furniture, its fireplace which extends into the room and its sink built of masonry.

covered with striped linen dusters, the most gorgeous bearing the initials of the owner.

Except for the master's chamber, usually on the ground level, the sleeping rooms are all upon the second floor. The chambers are large and rather bare, with exposed beams and whitewashed walls. Sometimes



A Basque commode showing the influence of city styles, crudely adapted to remote rural standards.

three or more beds are found in the same room.

Basque beds are usually of simple, robust style of walnut, chestnut, or wild cherry. The foot has open bars simply turned. Usually the head is surmounted by a canopy of the favorite blue cloth of denim weave in the "petit Moïse" or little Moses, so called because its shallow form resembled the basket in which Moses slept in the bullrushes. Sometimes the cribs are simply troughs with rude half circles for rockers, decorated with a rough motif or two along the side.

Contrary to the Brittany custom, which was to hold the armoire as the corner stone of the household, the Basque clung to the huge chest as a receptacle for linen and clothing, the armoire appearing at a much later date.

Indeed, the oldest piece of fundamental furniture of the Basque country and the only one, according to connoisseurs, that is found in all sections, is the coffre, usually the "kucha" or marriage chest of the mother of the family. Besides this, there are the bread and the grain chests, often of rare charm.

Moorish Influence in Carving

The Spanish-Basque chests, often overcharged with elaborate carving, show Moorish influence. More representative, though rarer, is the coffer of the French-Basque. Usually higher and wider, it is simply and effectively decorated with two or three huge deep-cut "rosaces" or a series of panels, in "point de diamant" or other geometric designs. The interior is frequently divided, leaving one side plain and the other full of little cubbyholes and partitions. Usually it has a large hasp fastening, beautifully wrought.

As the "Basque country" had very few châteaus, leaning more to the democratic country house, commodes did not appear in the furnishing of the home till at a much later date than in other regions. Society was more or less restricted and there was little new imported in the way of fashions in furniture. Thus what commodes exist are quaint and amusing copies of those imported from the center of France.

Strange combination cabinets, chests of drawers, low buffets with drawers above and a coffre for linen below, were evolved with these imported pieces as inspiration, but were usually placed in the kitchen instead of in the bedroom.

Village Homes Face the East

A Basque village is a quaint sight. Viewed from a distance, the white houses seem as Pierre Loti has said, "Une lessive blanche qui seche au soleil." (A white washing drying in the sun.) At a closer view, the white-washed walls of the paneled houses, outlined with dark wood, the simple wrought iron balconies crowned with the immense sloping roofs, have a charm that is all their own.

One typical village has the exterior timbers of its houses tinted red or blue, and is particularly interesting because the homes all face toward the rising sun. Thus on one side of a narrow street one sees beautifully carved stone façades, but on the other, straight, unadorned walls, the backs of the opposite houses which insisted on having their share of the sun. The inscriptions on these older houses are amusing. One reads in old French, "Ici, l'homme faict ce que peut, et fortune ce qu'elle veut." (Here man does what he can and Fortune what she will.)

Larger Basque houses are divided. The rooms on the left belong to the oldest son and heir and those on the right to "Etcheco Yauna," or the master of the house. This custom is accepted without rancor by the younger sons, who frequently depart for America, forming a large proportion of the always small quota of Frenchmen who are willing to tear themselves from their native soil.

Atmosphere in a Texas Home

AS A charming home, ideally planned for comfort and hospitality, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Clegg in San Antonio stands on its merits aside from other considerations. However, as an example of Moorish architecture, it is notable in America.

The house is built on three levels, giving the effect of tower rooms, an impression indeed not misleading since some of the bedrooms have windows on three sides, due to these different levels. Outside, this stucco and tile house presents a reserved and formal appearance. From the front entrance a visitor would hardly suspect the diversity of charms that lies behind the massive front door.

Immediately on entering the living room, the lover of antiques is halted by "the spell of other days around him." The huge fireplace, in which a six-foot man can stand erect without difficulty, the pre-Revolutionary silver candle snuffers and other intriguing relics, cause one to linger appreciatively.

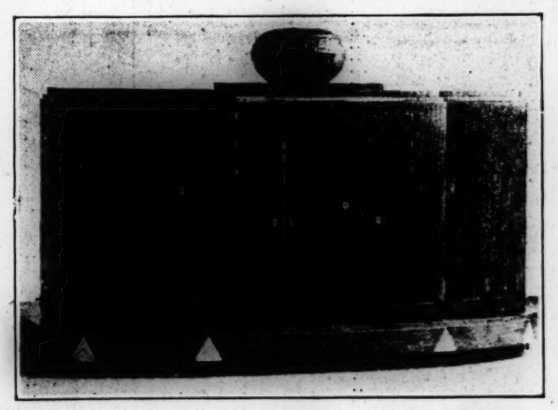
Many details of attraction are here. A Duncan Phyfe table or a Chippendale chair is sufficiently rare to deserve respectful attention, and the various tokens handed down from signers of the Declaration of Independence are quaintly interesting. These valuable pieces are treated kindly by their owner but there are no "hands off" signs anywhere. "This is, first of all, a home," says the hostess. One feels that comfort, even amid these unusual trophies, is the first essential.

The most prized antiques in the house are twin four-poster beds that were originally the property of the brother of an early Doge of Venice. Their authenticity is said to have been established beyond question. They were brought from Italy to New Orleans over a century ago and from there passed into the present ownership in San Antonio.

An uncle of one of San Antonio's earliest settlers was captain in command of one of the ships that brought the Archduke Maximilian and his effects to Mexico. These shiploads must have contained literally hundreds of pieces of hand-wrought silver and other fine metals, for one frequently finds authentic "Maximilian silver" in Texas's old homes. There are a number of such pieces in this home.

Reluctantly leaving the remainders of other centuries with which the living room is invested, one comes into the patio, the social center of the home. The formal living room has apparently expanded out of itself and overflowed into this spacious, half-out-of-doors area that seems the abode of sunlight and fresh breezes. This patio was particularly satisfactory to the architect, Harvey L. Page, in its transition from blue prints to finished product. He felt that it was an excellent adaptation of the windows and grill work of the Alhambra. The evolution of the windows consumed an entire winter, owing to the difficulty of producing reproductions that would meet the requirements of modern building.

Delightfully unexpected in its charm, one wonders how present-day American styles in homes can improve on this quaint place with its walled garden and exotic plants. It has been called "the most visited home in Texas" and probably merits this designation. Celebrities from many professions and walks of life have left marks of appreciation for the hospitality found here. On the walls are mementos reminiscent of the illustrious names of the world, as the signatures and photographs of such men as General Allenby, General Funston and others bear evidence.



Modernistic of Museum Merit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York City

A STRIKING example of the modernistic mode in furniture is the sideboard-buffet designed by Eugene Schoen of New York City, selected by Director Fiske Kimball of the Pennsylvania Museum in Fairmount, Pa., for its permanent collection. This handsome piece of twentieth century cabinet work has been donated by the Modern Club in Philadelphia, and it is one of the few pieces of furniture by an American designer of our day that has found its way into one of the larger museums of the United States.

Mr. Shoen's design embodies the prevailing note of simplicity in both line and ornament so characteristic of present-day invention in interior decoration; it is, at the same time, wholly individual in proportion and arrangement, with its swelling façade, in triple formation, its projecting dais or footboard, and its center paneling of contrasting wood. It possesses a dominant sense of mass, of architectural solidity, and of everyday practicality, and is essentially a museum piece in that it embodies so many of the new requirements that our mechanistic age is bringing to pass in the minutiæ of daily living.

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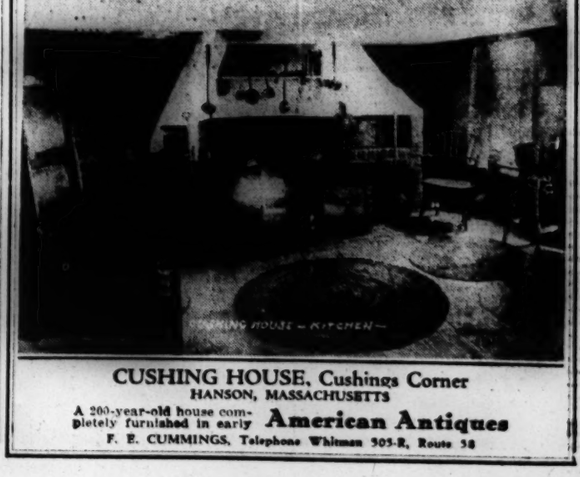

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OILS, RAILS, SPECIALTIES ARE FEATURES

Profit-Taking Halts Stock Market Advance, but Closing Is Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy week-end profit-taking retarded the resumption of the upward price movement in today's brief session of the stock market.

Buying operations centered largely in a select group of oil, public utility, railroad, aviation and motor shares, with some sharp gains also recorded in a few high-priced specialties. Despite the absence of many leaders, prices on extended week-end lists, trading was fairly heavy in volume.

Retirement of three high levels for the year, including the motor group, was a feature of the day's dealings. Standard Oil of New Jersey touched a new high at 53¼ and then sold off a few points from the top on official intimation that there was no foundation for reports of a merger with Standard Oil of Indiana. General Motors A, Continental Oil and Indian Oil featured common and preferred issues moved into new high ground.

American Telephone was forced to a new high record for the year, touching 260, a net gain of 2 points. Western Union, which also established a new high for the year at 202¾, was up 3¾ points. New peaks were established by Worthington Pump, Barnsdall (new), Allied Chemical, Bendix, Hudson Motor, Hershey Chocolate, Commercial Investment Trust, International Harvester, American Can, Chain Belt, Allegheny Corporation and Radio Corporation.

Chairman Gerard Swope of General Electric said 3 to 4½ points higher. Southern Railway, with a gain of more than 4 points, was one of the leaders of the rail group. Other gainers were Atchison, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Canadian Pacific.

The closing was firm. Total sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

The brilliant upturn in stocks impressed students of market technique as indicative of the country's strength to withstand a wide range of possible issues in today's bond market, but the prospect of comparatively little more for some time to come was evidenced by a 3/4 to 9 per cent time money, contrasted to depress the obligations lacking in speculative flavor. Trading remained exceptionally dull.

The investment company issues were in fair demand. American International Shares and Aeronautic Corporation of America sold 3 to 4½ points higher. American Telephone 4½s were again active, but moved in a narrow range. International Telephone 4½s changed hands a shade lower.

In the rails, Atchison 4½s encountered good support, rising 1¼ points. Erie and Jersey 6s, however, and Grand Trunk 6s sold off 2¼ and 1 point respectively, in small turnovers.

Industrial obligations were quiet, National Radiator 6½s rallied 2 points, and Indiana Limestone 6s mounted 4 point, in small dealings.

BELGIAN MONEY MARKET TREND

BRUSSELS—The money market was surprised by the increase in the bank rate July 31 from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, but the rate on short-term loans, though hardening, failed to fall in line with the new bank rate, and will not necessarily do so.

No feature in the situation indicated a higher bank rate. There was no export of capital, balance of payments was favorable, the central bank's reserves were increasing, and speculation in stocks was within narrow limits.

Officials of the bank point to the "enormous" growth of rediscounts, which are up 1,000,000,000 francs over a year ago. These rediscounts, however, represent only 25 per cent of the bank's assets.

Certain financial circles are concerned over growth of the circulation of bank notes, continuous since stabilization of the currency, and wish to reduce it. Other financiers consider that increased circulation is the natural result of the low rate of stabilization and intensity of economic activity.

HALF-YEAR GROSS OF RADIO RISES

NEW YORK—Radio Corporation of America reports for the quarter ended June 30, 4929, net of $1,409,299 after expenses, depreciation, amortization, federal taxes and reserves for year-end adjustments, compared with $3,587,188 in the preceding quarter and $1,401,905 in the second quarter of 1928.

Net for the first six months was $4,996,487 after above charges, compared with $4,524,779 in the first half of 1928.

Gross for the first half totalled $60,439,593, compared with $28,483,226 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The great bulk of securities is at all times priced outright for the floating balance there is evidently a purchasing power ready and waiting to buy from those constrained or inclined to sell whenever unfavorable news brings about a sharp break. At the same time, while the price level has been restored to former high ratios, the irregularity of the advance is more pronounced than ever. The difficulty of selection seems to be getting constantly greater.

Gurnee & Co., Boston: There is evidence of some improvement in the oil industry with the probability that it will develop into a real turning point from the unfavorable conditions which have prevailed. For the present we look for higher prices for railroads with the likelihood of some sharp advances among the highest grade railroad stocks. We believe, however, that no matter how strong the market is, a large number of stocks will continue to decline as heretofore and that the necessity for careful selection will therefore continue.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: We expect the demand for shares of leading companies with favorable prospects to continue in excess of supply.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug 17	Aug 10	Year Ago
Wheat, No 2 red	$1.50½	$1.45¾	$1.51⅜
Corn, No 2 yellow	1.21¾	1.20½	1.17¾
Oats, No 2 white	.60¼	.60	
Flour	7.35	7.50	6.54
Beef, family	29.00	29.25	28.00
Pork	31.00	32.00	32.50
Lard	12.70	12.70	12.50
Cut Meats	19.00	18.50	17.00
Zinc	6.75	6.75	6.25
Iron	20.25	20.25	20.25
Steel, billets	36.00	36.00	32.00
Tin	.48⅞	.48⅞	.5125
Rubber	.22½	.23	.1750
Lead	6.75	6.75	6.20
Print Cloth, 39-inch	.05¾	.05¾	
Sugar	.0550	.0550	.0555

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 17	Last Aug. 16
25⅝	23⅝		Abitibi	1700	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝
112	106	6	Abitibi pf	100	110	106	106	106
49¼	46¼	2	Ab & Stf pf	100	48½	48½	48½	47
49¼	45¼	2	Air Reduc	1900	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¾
13¾	4	.25	Airway El	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
13¾	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
54⅜	27⅝	..	Alaska Gold	2600	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27⅝
112	106	6	Allegheny pf	100	106	106	106	106
85⅝	80⅝	6	Allegh pf ww	200	113¾	113½	113½	113¾
85⅝	80⅝	6	Allegh pf rec	200	113¾	113½	113½	113¾
85⅝	80⅝	6	Allegh pf xw	200	113¾	113½	113½	114
246½	241	7	All pf rec xw	10	82¾	82¾	82¾	84¾
246½	241	7	Allied Chem	200	245	244	245	245
2¾	1⅝	..	Allied Chal	2600	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
113¾	3	..	Amal Leaf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
43¾	32¾	..	Amerada	3200	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
148⅝	141⅝	6	Am Ag Ch	200	30	30	30	29½
148⅝	141⅝	6	Am Ag Ch pf	200	12½	12	12	12
49⅝	44⅝	3	Am Bk Note	100	45	45	45	44
24¾	23½	2	Am Beet S	100	25	25	25	25
44¾	42¾	1.60	Am Brakeb	400	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
54¼	51¼	4	Am Br Bos	1800	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	52⅝
114	109¾	7	Am Br Bv pf	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26
142	136¾	7	Am Can	400	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
102¾	92	6	Am Can pf	100	176	176	176	177
142	136¾	7	Am Car & F	100	137½	137½	137½	138¾
98¾	97	7	Am Chain pf	100	97	97	97	97
84¾	80¾	7	Am Chicle	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	84
1.60	1.60	7	Am Com Al	500	64	64	64	64
147¾	144¾	7	Am Encaus	500	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
147¾	144¾	7	Am Europe	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
2¾	2¼	..	Am &FPw	2500	144¾	142¾	142¾	143½
42¾	39¾	2	Am Hawaii	600	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
42¾	39¾	2	Am Ice	200	32	32	32	32
42¾	39¾	2	Am Int Corp	2000	91	91	91	91¼
42¾	39¾	2	Am La Fr	32400	81	78	78	79¾
42¾	39¾	2	Am Lcmo	200	5	5	5	5
42¾	39¾	2	Am Linseed	1300	122¾	120	122	122
42¾	39¾	2	Am Locom	100	77	77	78	77
42¾	39¾	2	Am Pa&L	3200	147	144	147	144¾
42¾	39¾	2	Am Pa&L pf	100	100	100	100	100
42¾	39¾	2	Am Radiat	4000	48¾	45¾	46	46¾
42¾	39¾	2	Am Repub	1400	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
42¾	39¾	2	Am Roll Mill	1000	127¾	126¼	126¼	127¾
42¾	39¾	2	Am Saf Raz	700	65¾	64¾	65¾	65
42¾	39¾	2	Am Seating	200	34	33¾	34	33
42¾	39¾	2	Am Ship Bldg	20	102	102	102	102
42¾	39¾	2	Am Shipbuild	1900	115¾	113¾	114	115
42¾	39¾	2	Am Smelt Fnd	700	66	65¾	65¾	66
42¾	39¾	2	Am Stores	600	65¾	65¼	65½	67½
42¾	39¾	2	Am Sugar	600	79¾	79¼	79¼	79¼
42¾	39¾	2	Am T&Cab	100	29½	29½	29½	29½
42¾	39¾	2	Am T&T	25400	293	283½	283½	283½
42¾	39¾	2	Am Wat W	2500	146	142	143	146
42¾	39¾	2	Am Wool	100	153¾	153¼	153¼	153¼
42¾	39¾	2	Am Yvette	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
42¾	39¾	2	Am Zinc	2200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
42¾	39¾	2	Am Zinc pf	200	105	105	105	106¼
42¾	39¾	2	Anac Wire	700	71¾	71¼	71¼	71¾
42¾	39¾	2	Anaconda	1900	121¾	120¾	121¾	121¾
42¾	39¾	2	Anchor Cap	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
42¾	39¾	2	Anchor Cap pf	1200	53¾	53¼	53¾	53½
42¾	39¾	2	Archer-D pf	50	105	105	105	105
42¾	39¾	2	Armour A pf	100	86	86	86	85¾
42¾	39¾	2	Armour of Ill A	1600	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
42¾	39¾	2	Armour of Ill B	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
42¾	39¾	2	Arnold Const	300	21¾	21¾	21¾	20¾
42¾	39¾	2	Art Metal	100	20	20	20	20
42¾	39¾	2	Asso Apparel	100	51¾	51¼	51¼	51½
42¾	39¾	2	Asso Dry G	400	49¾	49¾	49¾	48¾
42¾	39¾	2	Asso Oil	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
42¾	39¾	2	Atchison	3200	279¾	277	277	276¾
42¾	39¾	2	Atl Coast L	400	192	191	192	193¾
42¾	39¾	2	Atl G&WI	400	64	64	64	64
42¾	39¾	2	Atl G&WI pf	400	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
42¾	39¾	2	Atl Refin	28400	72	70¾	70¾	70¾
42¾	39¾	2	Atlas Pwd	200	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
42¾	39¾	2	Atlas Pwd pf	50	100	100	100	100
42¾	39¾	2	Auburn Auto	200	42¾	42	42¾	42¾
42¾	39¾	2	Austin N	600	20	20	20	20
42¾	39¾	2	Auto Sales	1400	34¾	34¼	34¾	35
42¾	39¾	2	Auto Strop A	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	45
42¾	39¾	2	Aviation	11000	19½	19	19½	19¾

—B—

135⅛	63	..	Bald Loco w	5100	64¼	63	63½	63½
135⅛	104	6	Balt & O	6600	138⅜	137	137	137¾
135⅛	104	6	Baltimore pf	600	106	106	106	107¾
135⅛	104	6	Bangor & A	600	81½	81¼	81¼	81¼
135⅛	104	6	Bangor&A pf	10	109½	109½	109½	109½
135⅛	104	6	Barker Bros	100	30	30	30	30
135⅛	104	6	Barker Br pf	50	94	94	94	94
135⅛	104	6	Barnsdall A	17500	41½	40½	41½	40¾
135⅛	104	6	Barnsdall Oil	7200	32¼	31¾	31¾	31¾
135⅛	104	6	Beatrice	100	45	45	45	44
135⅛	104	6	Beechnut	100	98	98	98	98
135⅛	104	6	Bendix	26900	86¼	85¼	85¾	84
135⅛	104	6	Best & Co	200	96¾	96¼	96¾	96¼
135⅛	104	6	Beth Steel	11500	125¾	124¾	125¾	125¾
135⅛	104	6	Beth Steel pf	100	120	120	120	120
135⅛	104	6	Bohn Alum	400	117¼	116½	116½	117¾
135⅛	104	6	Borden	1000	94¾	92¾	92¾	94¾
135⅛	104	6	Borg Warner	1600	79¾	79	79	78¾
135⅛	104	6	Briggs	2400	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
135⅛	104	6	Briggs & Str	400	36¼	36	36	36¼
135⅛	104	6	Brockway	1300	44¾	44	44	43¾
135⅛	104	6	Bkyn Man T	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
135⅛	104	6	Bkyn Un G	1600	242	240	241	241
135⅛	104	6	Bruns Balke	400	38¾	37½	38	37½
135⅛	104	6	Bruns Term	800	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
135⅛	104	6	Bucyrus	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
135⅛	104	6	Buff&Susq pf	300	40	39¾	39¾	40
135⅛	104	6	Burroughs	50	77	77	77	77
135⅛	104	6	Bush Term	300	53¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
135⅛	104	6	Bush T deb	100	55½	55½	55½	55½
135⅛	104	6	Butte Cop	1400	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
135⅛	104	6	Butte & Sup	100	8	8	8	8
135⅛	104	6	Butterick	2500	40¼	38	40	38¾
135⅛	104	6	By-Prod C	400	32¾	32½	32¾	32¾

—C—

82⅞	72¼	4	Calif Pack	200	77¾	77¼	77¼	77¼
4	2	..	Callahan	400	2	2	2	2
19¼	13	2	Calu & Hecla	2800	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
48	43	2	Campbell	12500	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
26⅞	25⅝	10	Canada Dry	2100	86¾	85½	86¼	86¾
26⅞	25⅝	10	Can Pac	2100	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¼
36¼	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	1300	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
20¾	16½	2	Cen Alloy	3600	52¾	51	51	51¾
120	88	6	Century Rib	100	88	88	88	88
32	16½	6	Certain-T	200	95¾	95¼	95¼	96
72	59	3	Cert-Teed	1100	70¾	70¼	70¾	70¾
235¾	195	10	Ches Corp	1400	84¾	83¾	83¾	84¾
63	27¾	..	Ches & Ohio	400	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
63	27¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	7	7	7	7
63	27¾	..	Chi G West	300	15¾	15¼	9	9¼
63	27¾	..	Chi G W pf	300	43¾	42¾	42¾	43¾
63	27¾	..	Chi MSP	8500	46¾	39¾	42¾	43¾
63	27¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	10000	62¾	61¼	61¾	61¾
63	27¾	..	Chi & NW	2000	90¾	90¼	90¼	90¼
63	27¾	..	Chi Pneu	600	44¾	43¾	44¾	44
63	27¾	..	Chi RI	2000	138	138	138	136¾
63	27¾	..	Chi RI pf	100	100	100	100	
63	27¾	..	Chi RI 7%	100	107	107	107	106
63	27¾	..	Chi Yel Cab	20	20	20	20	
63	27¾	2.40	Childs	200	70	70	70	70¾
63	27¾	..	Chrysler	3100	71¾	70¾	71¾	72¾
63	27¾	..	City Ice pf	50	100	100	100	
63	27¾	..	City Stores	800	19¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
63	27¾	..	Coca Cola A	100	165¾	165	165	165
63	27¾	..	Collins & A	500	43¾	43	43	43
63	27¾	..	Colo F&I	1100	66½	65	65¾	65¾
63	27¾	..	Colo South	100	123	123	123	123
63	27¾	..	Col Gas 5pf	400	89½	89	89	
63	27¾	..	Col Gas	5000	94½	92¾	93	93¼
63	27¾	..	Col Carbon	200	187	185	187	187
63	27¾	..	Col Graph	4200	62¾	62¼	62¼	64
63	27¾	..	Col Graph pf	100	62¾	62¼	62¼	64
63	27¾	..	Com Cred	1000	47	46¾	47	46¾
63	27¾	..	Com Inv Tr	4300	185¾	181¾	185¾	186
63	27¾	..	Com Inv war	1300	51½	49½	50¾	49¾
63	27¾	..	Conde Nast	100	65	65	65	65
63	27¾	..	Congoleum	1400	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
63	27¾	..	Con Film	200	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
63	27¾	..	Con Gas	3500	183¾	179	178¾	179¾
63	27¾	..	Con Gas pf	100	98	98	98	98
63	27¾	1.20	Con Textile	1200	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¾
63	27¾	.60	Container A	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
63	27¾	..	Container B	100	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾
63	27¾	..	Cont Bak A	800	85	83	83	82¾
63	27¾	..	Cont Bak pf	2000	12¾	12	12¼	12
63	27¾	..	Cont Bank	400	97¾	97	97	97¾
63	27¾	..	Cont Can	6400	56¾	56¼	56¼	56¾
63	27¾	..	Cont Ins	1700	92¾	92¼	92¾	93
63	27¾	.80	Cont Motors	2500	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
63	27¾	..	Cont Oil	15200	37¾	36¾	36¾	37¾
63	27¾	2	Corn Prod	700	98¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
63	27¾	2	Corn Prod pf	100	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
63	27¾	..	Coty	1100	55¾	54¼	54¼	54¾
63	27¾	..	Crown Cork	200	23¾	23	23	23¾
63	27¾	1	Crown Zell	100	21¾	21½	21½	21¾
63	27¾	..	Crucible	400	111	110	110	110¾
63	27¾	..	Cuba Cane	4500	15¾	15	15	15¾
63	27¾	..	Cuba Cane pf	2000	45	43¾	43¾	45
63	27¾	..	Cub Am S	200	13	13	13	13¼
63	27¾	..	Cub Dom S	6100	13	12¾	13	12¾
63	27¾	..	Curtis Pub	100	124	124	124	124
63	27¾	1	Curtiss	600	166	163½	166	162
63	27¾	..	Curtiss pf	400	166½	166¼	166¾	167
63	27¾	..	Cuyamel Fr	300	99	96¼	96¾	99

—D—

128	116	..	Davison	900	49¾	48¾	49¼	48¾
128	182	9	Deere pf	40	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
160½	150½	6	Del &Hud	500	213	212	212	212
77¾	59¼	6	Del Lac&W	5200	153	150½	151¼	150
385	224	8	Denv RG pf	800	70	70	70	70
64¼	40	3	Diamond M	10	135	135	135	135
202	155¾	4	Dom Stores	300	43	42¾	43	42¾
111¾	83¼	4	Dupont	2200	194¼	193¼	194	195
119	112	6	Dome Mines	1000	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¾
11½	4	..	Dupont deb	100	115	115	115	114¾
		..	Durham Hos	100	43¾	43¼	43¾	5

—E—

207⅞	168	5	East Kodak	400	197	196⅞	196⅞	196
128	123¼	6	East Kod pf	20	127	126	127	125¼
39¾	26⅞	2½	Edgeworth	100	26½	26½	26½	27
174	126¾	4½	Elec Auto Lt	2200	152½	150½	151½	152½
104¾	43¾	1	Elec Boat	400	103¾	102	103	103¾
104¾	102	7	Elec P&L	3200	76¼	75	76¼	75¾
104¾	102	7	Elec P&L pf	2000	106½	106½	106½	107¾
79¾	47	2	End John	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	67¾
123¼	90	5	Eng P S	2000	74¼	73¾	74¼	73¾
41	31¼	2	Engl P S pf	500	114¾	114¼	114¾	116
87¾	84	..	Equit Bld	200	85¾	85¼	85¾	85¾
66¾	64	..	Erie	2000	38¾	38¼	38¾	38¾
73¾	46	2½	Erie 1pf	15400	87¾	87	87	87¾
			Evans Auto L	100	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾

—F—

81¾	40¾	2	Fairh Morse	100	43	42	42	42½
166	68½	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	700	84½	84¼	84¼	
104	97¾	6	Fed L&T pf	10	102	102	102	
22¾	13½	6	Fed Motor T	300	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
114	90¼	2	Fidelity Ins	300	104	103¼	103¾	103¾
107	97	6½	Filene pf	10	97	97	97	98½
71½	62	1½	First Nat St	8900	81½	79¾	80½	79¾
208¾	67¾	..	Fisk Rubber	2400	7¾	6¾	7	7
		..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	26¾	26¼	26¼	28¾
82¾	33	..	Fisk 1pf cv	100	36	33¾	33¾	35¾
97¾	67¾	2f	Fleischmann	9200	96¾	95¾	96¾	92¾
97¾	57¾	..	Fleischm'n pf	2200	94½	92	94½	93
69¾	46¾	2f	Follansbee B	10200	79¾	75	79¾	73¾
4	3	..	Foundation	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
110	84¾	7	Fox A	25500	97¾	94¾	96¾	97¾
54¾	37¾	4	Fram Sm pf	2700	46¾	46¼	46¾	45¾
			Free Brt Tx					

—G—

33⅞	18½	..	Gabriel A	700	20	19	20	19¾
25	10¾	..	Gardner M	1900	13	12	13	12¾
104⅝	81	4f	Gen Am Tk	9500	104⅝	101	104⅝	101¾
69¾	35½	2	Gen Asphalt	6900	94¾	93¼	94¾	93¾
67	37½	..	Gen Bronze	300	62	62	62	63
126½	80	4	Gen Cable	400	43½	45	45	44¾
209	119	4f	Gen Cable A	300	55¾	55	55¾	54
11¾	11	.60	Gen Elec	7200	399½	395½	395¾	388¾
81¾	62¾	3	Gen Elec Sp	5300	11	11	11	11¼
108	70	1½f	Gen Foods	8600	69¾	68¾	69¾	69
85½	66¼	2	Gen G&E A	2300	104¾	103½	103¾	104¾
126½	122¼	3	Gen Mills	300	71¾	71¾	71¾	71
41	37¾	2	Gen Motors	14300	58	57	58	70½
98	57	1b	Gen Mot 7%	200	123¼	123¼	123¼	
122¾	93½	5	Gen O Ad ct	400	31	30¾	31	31
96¾	94¼	2f	Gen Pub Svc	1000	84¾	83¾	84¼	82
138½	101	5	Gen Ry Sig	4500	119	118	118	118
64¼	36¾	1½	Gen Refrac	1300	85	84¾	85	84¾
66	31¾	..	Gillette	4800	136½	135¼	136½	136
82	53¾	2½	Glidden	300	58	58	58	57¾
105¾	72¾	4	Gold Dust	2300	61¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
105¼	111	7	Goodrich	1400	75¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
114½	104	5	Goodrich pf	100	111½	111½	111½	111¾
60¾	33¾	2½	Goodyear	12800	107¾	105¼	106¾	104¾
54	32¾	..	Gotham Hos	200	39½	39	39	38½
49½	18	..	Graham-P	1600	24	23¾	24	23½
102¾	62¼	7	Grahm-P ct	300	23¾	23½	23¾	20
32¾	20¾	1	Granby	900	23¾	21½	22¾	78
144⅝	114½	5	Grand Union	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
128¼	101	5	Grand (WT)	300	127¾	127¼	127¾	128½
29¼	25	1.25	Grt Nor pf	1300	123½	122¾	123½	122¾
122¾	100	5	Grt Nor Ore	2900	30	29¾	30	29¾
44	32¾	2.80	Grt N pf ct	1000	115¼	114¾	114¾	114¾
119¾	112¼	7	Grt W Sug	2200	38	37¾	37¾	37¾
197⅝	136¼	7	Grt W Sug pf	140	114½	114	114	
53½	21¾	..	Greene-Can	100	176½	176½	176½	178½
103	90½	6	Guan Sug	100	3	3	3	
79	55¼	2	Gulf Mo pf	100	94	94	94	
			Gulf Steel	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	69½

—H—

30	26	1f	Hack pf A	10	27½	27½	27½	27¾
56¾	31¾	..	Hahn Dpt St	1200	33¾	32¾	33	33
106	91	2	Hahn Inf	10	100	100	100

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Conditions Good in the United States—British Cotton Dispute Ends

Increased foreign trade and continued gains in car loadings are among features of the business situation in the United States at present.

Slight recessions are reported in the steel industry, although most of the gain is of a seasonal nature, in the sense that it is due to increased demand rather than to expansion of steel plants. With seasonal declines only fairly marked, trade now is looking forward to substantial gains in the fall.

The underlying conditions of trade are felt in some quarters at present to have been strengthened by the recession of credit from speculative channels. The uncertainty hanging over several lines of business as a result of this credit stress seems to have been lessened, and, even in the stock market, where fear of the unknown is rife, there is confidence that the losses the recent break in prices has caused are now largely temporary.

The effects of the increased rediscount rate at New York, which became effective with interest the week before last, are seen now that, while total credit of the Federal Reserve Banks declined only $20,000, a negligible amount, a more definite result of the bank's action is to be found in the fact that deposits dropped while bill holdings rose sharply. The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank indicated there a change in the distribution of credit, which was apparently the result aimed at when the bank rate was put at 6 per cent and a reduction in bankers' bills announced.

Trade Volume Heavier

Trade volume, as measured by check payments and clearings, the Department of Commerce says, began in the week ended Aug. 10 than in either the preceding week or the corresponding week last year. Distribution of merchandise, as indicated by volume of carloadings, was substantially heavier than in the like week a year ago. The general index of wholesale prices declined from the previous week, and was lower by about 2 per cent than a year ago.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $12,919,344,000, a gain of 48.7 per cent compared with the corresponding week of 1928.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $31,395,000 compared with $22,840,000 last week and $36,930,000 in the like week of last year.

Further gains in crude oil production in the United States were reported this week.

Reports from Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN—Arbitration has been decided upon by the owners and operatives of mills affected by the dispute over wage reductions, and the stoppage of mills has come to an end this week. The mills, opening Monday, will resume the payment of the salaries prevailing before the lockout, and this rate will be in effect until the arbitrators come to a decision.

ARGENTINA Business in Argentina is reported by the United States Department of Commerce as still rather slow, but showing signs of improvement. Winter crop conditions are about normal, due to recent rains. An estimated increase in the United States cotton crop was reflected in a drop in Argentine prices on carded yarns. Automobile sales during July were about 20 per cent larger than in June.

CHINA—Far Eastern reports to the United States Department of Commerce state that the general crop situation in the lower Yangtze Valley is favorable and that present prospects are about normal. Import collections at Shanghai during the first seven months of this year were 21 per cent greater than in the corresponding period last year, while export collections were 13 per cent greater.

Leading Stock Markets

Confidence has been restored to a considerable degree in the New York stock market. This week has been a period of selective buying, a good number of high-class issues being pushed into new high ground. An interesting feature of recent buying has been noticed in the fact that those stocks acquired in large amounts at advancing prices have been stocks of companies with ever strengthening positions in their fields, while issues representing companies with less certain footings and fewer prospects or benefiting by the economic changes now in progress have been neglected.

With the New York stock market buoyant for several days, the decrease of $68,000,000 in brokers' loans was unexpectedly good news for stock traders.

The London Stock Exchange has displayed a cheerful tone throughout most of this week. International stocks led in the recovery last Monday, and later in the week buying was stimulated by the announcement of no change in the Bank of England rate. Profit taking developed Friday, however, and the market became dull.

The Paris Bourse also began the week with an improved tone. The bigger prices of stocks were reported as reflecting the strengthening of the general money situation. Unfavorable news from The Hague failed to cause unsettlement, and the week closed with prices steady.

A firmer tone prevailed on the Berlin Boerse early this week. Later trading also resulted in advances for stocks although some irregularity was manifested. Moderate declines occurred just before the week-end, but trading became restricted, and Friday's turnover was small.

DIVIDENDS

National Public Service Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the class A common, payable Sept. 16 to stock of record Aug. 27.

George A. Fuller Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 each on the cumulative participating preferred and the cumulative participating second preference, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 3.

National Family Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common and 50 cents on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Shubert Theaters Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 7.

Vesta Battery Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared the regular monthly dividend of 3 cents on the common, payable Sept. 9 to stock of record Aug. 23.

Holland Furnace Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents in cash or 2 per cent in stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Rand Mines declared a dividend of $1.50 on the American shares, payable Aug. 29 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 3.

Houdaille-Hershey Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the class B and 62½ cents on the class A, payable Oct. 11 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Middle West Utilities declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 on the $100 par prior lien and $1.50 on the $6 no-par prior lien, payable Sept. 16 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Standard Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the $4 cumulative preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Ex coll tr 4s '48	84	84
Apex Rubber 7s '36	75¾	75¾
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	109½	109⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99	98½
Alpha Portland Cem 8s '37	102	102
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	106	105
Am I G Chem cv 5½s '49	122	122
Am Internatl 5½s '49	114½	114½
Am Smelting 5s '47	100	100⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Am T & T col tr 5s '46	102⅛	102
Am T & T cv 4½s '39	101	101
Am T & T 4s '29	100	100
Am T & T deb 5s '43	102½	102¼
Am T & T deb 5s '46	104⅛	104⅛
Am W Wks&Elec deb 6s '75	102	102
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	82	80
Armour & Co 4½s '39	97	96
Armour & Co 5s '43	97	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	87	87
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90	90
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90	89
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4½s '52	91½	91½
Bell Tel of Pa 5½s '48	109½	109½
Beth Steel 1st ref 5s '42	103	103
Beth Steel 1st & ref A 7s '42	104	104
Beth Steel 1st & ref A '48	104	104
Beth Steel 1st & ref B '48	104	104
Beth Steel 1st & ref C '49	104	104
Beth Steel 1st & ref D '49	104	104
Beth Steel 1st & ref E '49	104	104
Boston Term 4s '39	94	94
Boston Terminal 6s '47	104	104
Brooklyn Edison 5s '49	109	109
Brooklyn Edison 5s '41	104	104
Brooklyn Edison 5s '52	104	104
Brooklyn Edison 5s '49	104	104
Brooklyn Edison 5s '49	104	104
Brooklyn Edison 5s '49

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

EASTERN STARS DOMINATE PLAY

Majority of Western Players Are Eliminated From Tennis Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—The eastern half of the United States will have practically a complete sweep of the finals in the Eastern Association grass court tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club, the exclusion of the California stars who dominated these events last season. Only one man from the Pacific coast, W. Bradshaw Harris, of the University of Oregon, is still a contender, and even he is not sure to survive the semifinal round of his match today.

Miss Marjorie A. Harper, Miss Ethel Burkardt and John H. Doeg each are in turn, left before their opponents in the singles and in the women's doubles the leading seeded team of Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. Harper, though victorious, had a hard struggle to win from another eastern team, Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Dorothy Andrus. Doeg was also eliminated in the doubles, though teamed with George M. Lott Jr. of the team of Kenneth B. Appel and Hornsby, in the chief upset of the day.

William T. Tilden 2nd and Francis T. Hunter succeeded in justifying their ranking at the head of United States tennis last season, by coming through victorious over their opponents in the men's singles. Tilden defeated John H. Doeg, whom last year by 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, while Hunter reversed the result at Wimbledon, by defeating Henry W. Austin, who defeated him over there, after a hard fought fifteen match, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4.

Miss Palfrey Features

The greatest performance of the day was the victory of little Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, the girl champion, over Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, eighth woman ranking player of the United States, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, displaying the same all-round skill with especial attention to the handling of the skillful left handed service of the San Francisco star. Miss Palfrey forced her way to the net for her volleys with great court craft, and then clinched the point with her overhead shots. Miss Mary Greef of Kansas City was the other winner in the women's singles, defeating little Miss Burkardt with ease at 6-2, 6-2.

The women's doubles also reached the finals with Miss Cross and Mrs. Harper defeating Miss Hilleary and Miss Andrus after losing the first set, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4, while Miss Virginia B. Rice, another of the Boston stars, paired with Miss Clara Louise Zinke to defeat the Palfrey sisters, in another long drawn out battle 3-6, 6-4, 6-6.

In the men's doubles, Tilden and Hunter also essayed to enter the finals, but the length of the singles play postponed the completion of their match with J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur, with the former United States champions leading at two sets to one, 4-6, 6-2, 9-7. Appel and Harrison disposed of Lott and Doeg, at 3-6, 6-4, 8-6, while the Englishmen, H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff, were the defeated team against R. B. Bell and D. S. Mangin, 7-5, 6-2.

Hunter Shows Well

Francis T. Hunter proved once more that he is in form. All the way through the match, with his British opponent displaying the finest tennis shown by Austin in his two visits to the United States, the big New Rochelle star was always sending in his drives with power and skill, and these persistent tactics of driving finally forced the British player into faulty play, which turned the tide in favor of Hunter by a wide margin in the final set.

Hunter showed that he was ready for the match right at the start, when he took the first game with a final service ace, then broke through Austin on the double faults of the latter in the next. Hunter had to fight harder for the next, which went to deuce, but a series of placements gave it to him. But now the slight Young Englishman was sending his shots close to the outside lines of the court, and with his service also working well, he took the next two games. Another double fault by the Englishman, with several brilliant volleys by Hunter, brought the latter to 4-2, and he drew up to set point in the eighth game, when Austin served another double fault. But the next service by Austin was almost an ace, being netted by Hunter, and Austin took the game two rallies later. In the next two games Hunter was three times more at set point, only to lose the next rally, but the fifth time he sent over a perfect placement volley for the set, 6-4. Austin's five double faults really accounted for the set, as the margin of Hunter's victory was only three points.

Hunter took a turn at double faulting in the second set, allowing Austin to break through in the third game with three, and, though he found little difficulty with the service of the Englishman, his own service was very unsteady, and Austin took the set with a final series of passing shots in the ninth game. The third set started as a service duel, but, after Austin failed by the slightest of margins to break through in the fourth game, Hunter won out the set in straight games, breaking through Austin twice, and finally taking his own service after losing a protest when a lineman failed to call an obvious out, which was corrected by the umpire. But this threw Austin slightly off his balance, and the next three rallies were one-sided.

Austin Wins Easy Set

When they resumed play after the rest, Hunter won the opening game on his volleys, but weakened on control, and dropped the next six in a row with hardly an effort to retrieve them after the break in the second, presenting Austin with a clean ace to end the set.

The final set was substantially settled in the fourth game, when Austin, leading at 40—15, with the whole court open for a volley, slammed the ball wide of the side line. This threw him out of his game for the moment, and Hunter took the next three points for the game, and then ran out the match in short order, on his service and volleys.

The match between Doeg and Tilden was the play of a master of the game against the slamming tactics of a powerful but inexperienced youth. Doeg's service had Tilden baffled most of the earlier part of the play, as well as at intervals later in the contest. But the former champion bided his time, and watching for any sign of weakness, made full use of every opportunity. Tilden also was using his cannonball service with great effect, so that the match became a service duel at intervals, followed by a shift of tactics whenever Tilden saw a chance to ease off. Only in the second set was Doeg able to make any headway against these tactics, when Tilden made little or no attempt to break through the service of the Santa Monica youth, and Doeg managed to catch Tilden slipping once on service, including a double fault. But the balance of the match was all in favor of Tilden, with Doeg falling off badly in the closer moments. It was a triumph of craft, and proves that Tilden can also be relied upon for fine play against strong opponents when the championships come along. The summary:

EASTERN GRASS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Henry W. Austin, England, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 1—6, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper, San Francisco, defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Marie Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round

Kenneth B. Appel and W. Bradshaw Harrison defeated G. M. Lott Jr. and J. H. Doeg, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Henry W. Austin and J. S. Olliff, 7—5, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

W. T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter led J. G. Hall and Frederic Mercur, 4—6, 6—2, 9—6, when postponed.

R. T. JONES JR. OFF FOR PEBBLE BEACH, CALIF.

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Robert T. Jones Jr., the United States open and amateur golf champion, accompanied by Mrs. Jones, his parents and a party of friends, planned to leave Atlanta Saturday over the southern route for California, where Jones will defend his title at Pebble Beach, Sept. 2 to 7.

The party, which includes Charles Slack Jr., who also entered his name in the tournament, will spend four days in Los Angeles, where Jones and George Von Elm have an exhibition match with C. J. H. Tolley and Angus Storey, British stars, on Aug. 23. After the exhibition Jones will go directly to Pebble Beach to begin practice on the tournament course.

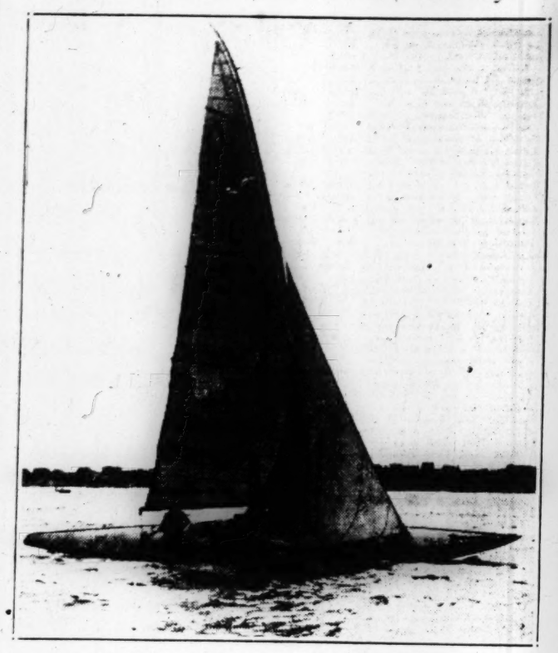
This will mark the twelfth time Jones has entered the United States amateur event, four of which he has won. Last year he defeated T. P. Perkins, 10 to 9, in the championship flight at West Newton, Mass.

Since winning the United States open several weeks ago, the Atlanta lawyer-golfer has broken par some half dozen times in practice rounds on his home course at the East Lake Club.

PRESIDENT INVITED

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—President Herbert Hoover has been invited to attend the first game of the three-day series of the eastern sectional tournament of the American Legion's junior baseball competition at Griffiths' American League stadium in Washington, Aug. 20. The opening day has been designated President's day by Daniel Sowers, national commissioner in charge of the Legion program. The eastern sectional tournament is the elimination event which will determine the championship team to represent the eastern half of the United States in the junior world series to be played in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4, 5 and 6. There will be six regional championship teams in the Washington games.

Victor in Two Races for Germany



Leo Ross's Kickerle, Skippered by Wilhelm Raatsch.

Germany Leads in Hoover Cup Yacht Races Off Marblehead

Visitors Lead 33 to 30 in Points as the Result of Three Contests—Kickerle Victor Twice on Second Day of Series

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—For the first time since the two countries began their yacht relations some 23 years ago, then in Sonder boats, German yachtsmen had a leadership over the Americans in the latter's home waters as the teams of 30 square meter boats of the two countries went out Saturday for the fourth race for the President Hoover Cup. The total score before the start was 33 to 30 in points.

It is interesting to recall that American Sonders won three matches against the Germans in 1906, 1909 and 1913 at Marblehead and, after losing one at Kiel in 1907, took the second one abroad in 1911.

The leadership in the present series was gained in the two races Friday, the Germans tying the score in the morning and gaining the advantage in the afternoon, on both occasions though the fine sailing of Leo Ross's Kickerle of the Berliner Yacht Club, handled by Wilhelm Raatsch, which captured both events.

In both races there was a moderate northwest breeze, which wavered a bit at times in direction and velocity, but on the whole played no favorites. In the morning, the fleet was well bunched in the first leg of a 10-mile course, which was a triangle, but, in the reach to the second mark, the Kickerle and Gluckauf V drew well ahead and turned for the beat home with a fair lead over the Tipler III and Oriole.

On the way in the Tipler III weathered the Gluckauf, and kept back the Hathi, while the Yankee, which had taken a long board inshore, slipped into second place at the finish. The afternoon race was a 3¼-mile slide down the breeze and a beat home, and before a mile had been sailed the Kickerle was well out ahead, followed by the Hathi, with the Oriole close astern. The Tipler III luffed the Gluckauf V so far off the course that she was the last on the turn for home. In the beat to the finish against an increasing breeze the Kickerle picked up her heels, and gained the longest lead in any race since the series began.

Miss Elizabeth Hovey had a good chance for second place, when she crossed the Hathi, but instead of taking advantage of the position she went off wind hunting and came in third. The fifth race will be sailed Sunday afternoon. The summary:

GERMAN-AMERICAN SERIES

Third Race

Course, 10 Miles. Start 10:45 a. m.

Yacht, Skipper, Nation	Finish
Kickerle, W. Raatsch, Germany	12 24 11
Yankee, C. A. Welch, U. S.	12 24 33
Tipler III, E.A. Shuman Jr., U.S.	12 25 05
Gluckauf V, H. Stinnes, Ger...	12 25 51
Hathi, J. Theede, Germany	12 26 26
Oriole, Elizabeth Hovey, U. S.	12 28 33

Fourth Race

Course, 6½ Miles. Start, 2:55 p. m.

Kickerle, W. Raatsch, Germany	4 [illegible] 15
Hathi, J. Theede, Germany	4 23 41
Oriole, Elizabeth Hovey, U. S.	4 24 04
Tipler III, E.A.Shuman Jr., U.S.	4 25 56
Yankee, C. A. Welch, U. S.	4 26 37
Gluckauf V, H. Stinnes, Germany	4 28 36

Astor Cup Won by Schooner Pleione

Anita Captures Sloop Cup in N. Y. Y. C. Cruise—Perfect Sailing Weather

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—Joseph V. Santry's Pleione won the Astor Cup for schooners in the 38-mile race for the historic trophy here Friday. She had already won three squadron runs for schooners on the cruise. The sloop cup was taken by Charles Harding's Anitra. Mishaps occurred on sloops during the day. On E. W. Clark's Resolute a spreader was carried away, compelling the boat to withdraw. The Class M boats Avatar, owned by Floyd Carlisle, and Simba, owned by Carroll Alker and C. D. Wiman, were also forced to withdraw.

Weather conditions for the race were perfect. A steady westerly wind was blowing, a bright sun shone down on Narragansett Bay and Newport. Promptly at 12:10 the seven schooners and one yawl on hand to race for the historic trophy were sent away, followed five minutes later by 16 sloops, ranging in size from Vanitie and Resolute down to a lone New York thirty, crossed the line. Vanitie had a good start, and Resolute a poor one, but the two boats are about equal off the wind and Resolute in this case looked a little better for a time. Vanitie had some trouble breaking out her spinnaker and this had something to do with it.

At any rate, Mr. Lambert's boat picked up again as the leg from Brenton's reef lightship to the Hen and Chickens lightship, slipped under her keel, and had a lead of a minute and a half as she went onto the reach to the Vineyard lightship. The schooner Lynd was third, the old 50 footer, Andiamo, fourth, and the sloop, Istalena, fifth. This order was unchanged at the second mark.

The fleet seemed undecided as to the best way to get home. They split tacks, some standing in toward the Rhode Island shore and others standing out toward the open sea. Offhand, the open sea looked like the best bet. But at the time there was really little to choose between the two courses, the work being dead into the wind.

A split mainsail caused the retirement of one of the M boats at the beginning of the last leg, Simba suffering the accident and being compelled to withdraw. She was towed in by the tug Thomas E. Moran, which is chartered by the New York Yacht Club for laying marks, and for towing in case of need.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	77	48	.616
Toronto	71	57	.555
Baltimore	66	57	.537
Reading	64	59	.520
Buffalo	64	64	.500
Montreal	62	63	.496
Newark	57	66	.463
Jersey City	38	85	.309

RESULTS AUG. 16

Newark 5, Toronto 3.
Rochester 4, Baltimore 1.
Buffalo 7, Reading 3 (11 innings).
Buffalo 5, Reading 3.

WELLS BEATS TIGERS AGAIN

His Former Teammates Wish He Was Working for Them Once More

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	82	31	.725
New York	66	43	.606
Cleveland	58	53	.523
St. Louis	58	55	.513
Detroit	54	58	.482
Washington	47	62	.431
Chicago	44	69	.389
Boston	36	74	.327

RESULTS AUG. 16

Boston 3, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 5.
New York 12, Detroit 2.
Chicago 8, Washington 6.

Edwin L. Wells, former Detroit pitcher, now with the New York Yankees, defeated his past teammates for the third straight time in as many starts against them, Friday, 12 to 2. Incidentally, he enabled the Yankees to break a losing run of five straight games.

Wells pitched for Detroit back in 1924, when Cobb was manager, although he was on the Tigers' option list in 1922. Wells gained his greatest fame as one of the most effective pitchers in the league against Ruth, the Yankees' home-run hitter. Strange that he should now be working against Detroit with Ruth's bat helping him toward victory, instead of working against him.

Friday, Ruth hit his thirty-second home run of the season. The Tigers wished that Wells was pitching for them, instead of against them on that day. Wells beat Detroit on June 13, 8 to 5, allowing seven hits, and on July 16, he held them to six hits and won, 11 to 6. Friday he allowed seven hits, showing that he is consistently as effective against his former teammates as he was in stopping the Yankees in years past.

Ruth May Yet Beat Record

Detroit has always been one of Ruth's favorite teams so far as making home runs is concerned. He has made more circuit drives against the Tigers' pitching than against any other club's boxmen. Ruth's thirty-second home run keeps him in the lead as home-run hitter in the league this season, but his record is far behind those of his two best seasons, 1921 and 1927. In 1921 at this date, Ruth had hit 44 home runs and in 1927, his record-breaking season, he had hit 37. He is not so far behind his 1927 record at this date as he was behind his 1921 record at a similar date in his 1927 campaign. But during the last weeks of that 1927 season he hit home runs with a regularity that was amazing. Ruth's feats are so well known to baseball fans that he is still accorded the chance of bettering his 60-home run mark made in 1927.

During the last 10 games, Ruth has made seven home runs. At this pace, with 45 games to go, Ruth would have 65 home runs at the end of the season. But seven home runs in every 10 games is a pace that will tax even the great ability of Ruth to the utmost, particularly so with the seasoned pitching of the boxmen to work against.

Trio Having Great Race

The winning of Earnshaw's nineteenth victory of the season makes the race between Walberg, Grove and Earnshaw more interesting. Connie Mack's great trio, two of them left-handers, is spectacular, for it points conclusively to the strength that the Athletics possess in the box. With Earnshaw having 19 victories, Walberg 17 and Grove 18, the race maintains a tight aspect. Only recently Earnshaw forged to the front when Grove and Walberg slumped slightly and the right-hander, although falling below his customary form himself, managed to edge out three victories in his last four starts and also got credit for a game in which he served as relief boxman.

The Athletics' great trio has won 54 of Philadelphia's 82 games! Each is destined to win over 20 games and each may get by that 25-game mark. And to have three pitchers on one club, who have won over 20 games in a season is not a frequent occasion. Connie Mack can readily anticipate it! Friday's scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	13	0
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	11	2

Batteries—Earnshaw, Shores and Cochrane; Shaute, Holloway, Shoffner and L. Sewell. Winning pitcher—Earnshaw. Losing pitcher—Shaute. Time—2h. 1m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	0
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Ruffing and Heving; Crowder and Ferrell. Time—1h. 43m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	4	12	15	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Wells and Dickey; Uhle, Prudhomme and Shea. Losing pitcher—Uhle. Time—2h. 2m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	2	x	8	13	1
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	6	16	2

Batteries—Thomas and Berg; Burke, Hadley and Tate. Losing pitcher—Burke. Time—1h. 58m.

SWEDISH MARKSMEN WIN RIFLE HONORS

STOCKHOLM, Swed. (AP)—Switzerland's marksmen won the international rifle shooting competition Friday, with the United States finishing second.

Switzerland's team rolled up a total of 5442 points, for a new record. The United States collected 5397 points to take second place; Sweden was third with 5289; Finland four with 5215; Italy fifth with 4212.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	72	48	.600
Nashville	69	52	.570
New Orleans	66	51	.564
Atlanta	65	58	.528
Memphis	63	57	.525
Little Rock	50	71	.413
Mobile	48	70	.407
Chattanooga	47	72	.395

RESULTS AUG. 16

Atlanta 4, Mobile 0.
Nashville 4, Little Rock 2.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 3.
New Orleans 7, Birmingham 5.

PRACTICE TO START SEPT 5

WASHINGTON (AP)—Football practice for the Georgetown University squad will begin Sept. 3 at Ocean City, N. J., after two weeks of preliminary training, Coach L. A. Little will bring his men back to Washington in time for the opening of college. It was announced Friday that Myron Palm, former Pennsylvania State College star, would return to Georgetown as backfield coach. Coach Little also will have the aid of Herbert Kopf, Washington and Jefferson, as end coach again, and John Dagrosa, Colgate, as line coach.

TAILER WINS TITLE AGAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—T. Suffern Tailer Jr. of Newport, won the Rhode Island junior golf championship for the second time in three years when he defeated Raymond Perry of Pawtucket, a caddy, 9 and 8, in the 36-hole final round match at Metacomet Friday. After being held even for the first five holes, Tailer led all the way.

Foxx Continues His Powerful Batting

Average Not So Good as Early in Season, but Still Best in League

CHICAGO (AP)—Not quite as spectacular as earlier in the season, but moving along in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, J. J. Foxx of Philadelphia continues to set the pace for American League batsmen. Averages released today and including Wednesday's games give the Athletics' first baseman a mark of .383, four points less than last week's mark.

A. H. Simmons, another of Connie Mack's hitters, remained in second place, nine points behind Foxx, with an average of .374. Behind Foxx and Simmons were the following regulars: L. A. Fonseca, Cleveland, .368; H. E. Manush, St. Louis, .362; E. B. Combs, New York, .362; A. M. Lazzeri, New York, .359; R. R. Fothergill, Detroit, .359; G. H. Ruth, New York, .358; H. E. Heilmann, Detroit, .352; K. R. Williams, Boston, .343.

With three men in the first 10, including Ruth, who defended his home-run leadership by driving out three during the week, the Yankees assumed the team batting leadership with a mark of .306. The figure involved no improvement on the part of the Yankees who had the same average a week ago, but enabled them to move ahead of the Athletics who slumped four points to .303. Detroit held third place with .302, the same as a week ago.

Yankees' Lead Home Runs

Built around Ruth's 31 home runs, New York had a team collection of 106 for the season. Philadelphia had scored 725 times and had held opponents to 464 runs, for the leadership in both departments.

Robert M. Grove finally gained his eighteenth pitching victory of the season, but was forced to work 17 innings to get it at Cleveland, Wednesday. The start was his fifth since he won No. 17 more than two weeks ago. His record was 18 won and 2 lost. George L. Earnshaw failed to win or lose in two starts and his mark remained at 18 victories and 5 defeats. The third member of Connie Mack's powerful box trio, George Walberg, won one and dropped one to bring his record to 17 triumphs and 7 defeats. J. T. W. Zachary of New York remained undefeated and won one game, giving him a season record of eight straight.

Athletics Best Fielders

Philadelphia improved one point in fielding and retained the team leadership with an average of .976, while St. Louis and the Yankees held second and third with .973 and .972, the same as their last week's averages.

Other leaders: Runs batted in—Simmons, Philadelphia, 118; home runs—Ruth, New York, 31; triples—Fonseca, Cleveland, and E. J. Miller, Philadelphia, 12; doubles—R. C. Johnson, Detroit, and Manush, St. Louis, 37; runs—C. H. Gehringer, Detroit, and H. L. Gehrig, New York, 102; hits—Simmons, Philadelphia, 168; Stolen bases—Gehringer, Detroit, 18; strike outs—Grove, Philadelphia, 130; double plays—Cleveland, 125; triple plays—Chicago, New York and Detroit, one each.

THREE SLOOPS TIED IN LIPTON SERIES

Ariel, Reputed Light Weather Boat, Wins Heavy Water Race

LIPTON CUP "R" CLASS STANDING

Calypso	13
Ariel	13
Fantome	13
Nancy	11
Jemie	10
Guerilla	4
Varya	4
Mitzi	4

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Commonly reputed to be only a light weather boat, the sloop Ariel, owned by Edward Sheridan and Malcolm Vail, won the second race of the annual Lipton Cup series for "R" yachts in middling heavy weather Friday. Ariel raced over the 14-mile windward-leeward course in 2h. 23m. 35s., defeating Fantome, sailed by William Faurot, by 31 seconds after an interesting luffing match over the last half mile.

Ariel and Fantome are now tied at 13 points for the series with Calypso, Dr. H. E. Potter's boat which won the first race. Calypso in the second race came fourth, following Jemie, sailed by William Glaver. Jemie now displays 10 points. Nancy, owned by Edward Railton and H. H. Kimball, was fifth and now has 11 points. Guerilla was sixth and shows four points, Varya seventh, showing four points and Mitzi eighth, showing four points.

Varya, the latest addition to the "R" boat fleet at the Chicago Yacht Club, has proved a disappointment so far. Commodore Samuel Dauchy's sloop would win everything if looks counted, according to observers, but apparently he hasn't been able to bring out its best speed as yet. Varya and Mitzi, the latter owned by Frank Merkle, were the first over the starting line and the last to finish Friday.

At the end of the first seven-mile loop of the course, Jemie was leading, with Fantome second, Mitzi third, and Ariel fourth. The breeze was south by west, a bit puffy, estimated at 15 miles' velocity in the puffs, with an average of seven miles an hour.

Orn, owned by Dr. G. G. Davis, led the way in the Nutting Cup series for Eagle sloops. The time was 2h. 48m. 31s. Falcon, owned by R. A. Haynie, was second; Altair, owned by Dr. A. R. Metz, vice-commodore, was third, and Vista, owned by R. M. Potter, was fourth.

CURTIS JUST MISSES CAPTURING TROPHY

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me. (AP)—With two legs on the State of Maine championship trophy and needing but another victory to make him permanent owner of the cup, Edward Curtis of Portland, driving a 425-horsepower hydroplane in the fourth annual Boothbay Harbor regatta here Friday, was defeated by less than 50 yards at the finish line by Philip H. James, also of Portland, in the fastest time ever made in a north Atlantic race.

Curtis led for 13 of the 15 miles around the course. In the last two miles, James, in a 500-horsepower hydro, pulled up and took the lead less than a mile from the finish. James's time was 14m. 41s., Curtis, 14m. 44s. L. Pierce of Providence, R. I., was third.

A feature of the regatta was the performance of Robert W. Moore 3d, of Waban, Mass., a boy, who captured second place in the 20-horsepower runabout race, third in the race for one-cylinder craft and third in the 90 horsepower "downeaster" event.

NEW MOTOR-PACED MARK

NEW YORK (AP)—Cecil Walker, Australian, broke the world's bicycle record for 50 miles Friday night at the New York velodrome saucer when he captured the 50-mile championship race, a paced affair in which 18 riders started. Twenty cyclists set the pace, Walker's time was 1h. 42m. 7s., clipping 7m. 1s. off the old record of 1h. 49m. 8s. set by Alfred Goullet at the Newark velodrome Aug. 19, 1920.

PIRATES' BATS HEARD AGAIN

Heavy Hitters Make Up for Dearth of Hits in First Two Boston Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	72	35	.673
Pittsburgh	65	43	.602
New York	61	50	.550
St. Louis	55	54	.505
Brooklyn	49	61	.445
Cincinnati	47	63	.428
Boston	45	66	.406
Philadelphia	43	65	.398

RESULTS AUG. 16

Pittsburgh 9, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 3.

When a club like the heavy-hitting Pittsburgh Pirates goes through two games with only a total of two runs and five hits, as the Pirates did in games against the Boston Braves, Wednesday and Thursday, it usually goes to the extreme sooner or later when the batters spring back into action. Such was the case, Friday, when Pittsburgh made 15 hits and nine runs to beat the Braves, 9 to 3, in a hard-hitting game. Traynor was the outstanding batter with two doubles and two singles in four times up, with Paul Waner and Brickell sharing Pittsburgh honors, while Maranville and Bell each made three hits for Boston.

Fred Brickell, considered by Manager Owen J. Bush of the Pirates as one of the fastest men in baseball, has been afforded plenty of opportunity this season to prove himself, and in most cases he has fulfilled what was expected of him. Friday, his triple and two singles brought in four runs, and he scored one himself. In the outfield he starred with a brilliant running one-hand dive after a fly which, if he had missed it, would have gone for at least three bases. And there were two men on base at the time. Brickell came to Pittsburgh from Indianapolis in 1927, but this is the first season in which he has been given every chance to make good.

Pirates Look Dangerous

The Pirates looked like a dangerous team and not one that even a 7½-game handicap will deter from doing its utmost to overtake the Cubs, with the possibility of accomplishing it. The Pirates looked a great deal better Friday than they did in the two preceding games at Braves Field, because of their hitting. The club is still without the services of its great star, Grimes, whose inability to participate was the start of a Pittsburgh slump from which the club seems to be recovering.

Friday, the Pirates gained one game on the Cubs, who lost to Brooklyn, 5 to 2. There was a home run hit in each of the three league games Friday, Bell contributing one in Boston, O'Doul hitting his twenty-fourth one in Philadelphia, and Frederick of Brooklyn hitting his fourth in five successive games. Frederick, by the way, a recruit playing his first season in the majors, is earning the distinction of being one of the most capable "finds" of the year. In his last five games he has made 10 hits, including the four home runs.

What a Home Run Can Do

Moss held the Cubs pretty well in hand, their only scores coming in the last inning. Frederick's home run started the scoring for Brooklyn in the seventh after the teams had gone scoreless for six innings. Up to the seventh, Root had allowed only two hits. Here is an illustration of how a home run can break up a great pitching duel—how it can prevent a pitcher from attaining a victory after a brilliantly pitched game.

Brooklyn made seven hits to Chicago's nine and had it not been for Frederick's home run, Root would probably have held Brooklyn scoreless. The long hit not only brought in a man ahead of Frederick but it broke Root's confidence to the point where the winners scored once more in the seventh and continued in the ninth with two more. Such is the power of a home run, rightly inserted. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	2	9	15	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	12	0

Batteries—Brame and Hargreaves; Seibold, Peery and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Time—1h. 53m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	x	5	7	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	0

Batteries—Moss and DeBerry; Root and Taylor. Time—1h. 50m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	7	12	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	8	2

Batteries—Kolp, Ehrhardt and Sukeforth; Koupal, Dailey, McGraw and Lerian, Davis. Winning pitcher—Kolp. Losing pitcher—Koupal. Time—1h. 55m.

FORTY COMPETE IN NEWPORT REGATTA

NEWPORT, Vt. (AP)—Forty entries, outboard motorboats, displacement boats and cruisers, competed Friday on Lake Memphremagog in the first international regatta held here. Prizes valued at $1200 were awarded the winners.

"Wings," owned and driven by C. C. Colcord of Sunapee, N. H., won all three heats in the free-for-all over a five-mile course. The times were: 6m. 32s., 6m. 36s. and 6m. 3s.

In the class B race for local and semi-local boats, P. F. Ward of Norfolk Downs, Mass., won the three heats with his "Holy Smoke," in times of 5m. 25s., 3m. 45s. and 3m. 58s. over a 2½-mile course.

The lake championship for displacement runabouts was won by Dwight Pease. The craft did the 7½-mile course in times of 11m. 21s., 11m. 25s. and 11m. 16s.

The Class B, open race, was taken by G. Brunet of St. Johns, Que., finishing the 5-mile course in times of 6m. 38s., 7m. 50s. and 7m. 26s.

C. W. Bean of Sherbrooke, Que., won the three heats in the outboard family runabout race, making the five-mile course in times of 8m. 26s., 8m. 10s. and 7m. 39s.

CAPABLANCA TAKES LEAD IN CHESS PLAY

CARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia (AP)—The fourteenth round of the international chess masters tournament Friday put Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba in the lead. He drew with Gruenfeld of Austria. Aron Nimzowitsch of Denmark is in third place and was held to a draw Friday by F. J. Marshall, the United States champion.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	29	18	.617
San Francisco	29	18	.617
Mission	28	19	.596
Los Angeles	28	20	.583
Portland	24	22	.522
Oakland	22	22	.468
Sacramento	18	27	.400
Seattle	9	38	.191

RESULTS AUG. 16

Los Angeles 8, Mission 2.
San Francisco 14, Hollywood 7.
Sacramento 10, Oakland 9.
Portland 11, Seattle 2.

Poler Claims World Outboard Record

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Huntingdon, Ind.

BEN POLER, Gary, Ind., Friday established a new world's speed record for outboard motor boats at lake Wawasee with a speed of 43.09 miles per hour. The former record was 41.23. The races were sponsored by the World Outboard Motor Association.

TWO TITLES GO TO CALIFORNIA

Pacific Coast Lads Win U. S. Junior and Boys' Doubles Titles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CULVER, Ind.—As a result of play Friday on the courts of the Culver Military Academy, Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., and H. E. Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., are finalists for the United States junior singles championship, and Jay Cohn of Santa Monica, Calif., and Bernard Friedman of Philadelphia are finalists for the boys' singles title.

The two doubles titles moved westward to California Friday, Gledhill and Vines, the singles finalists, played with unanimity of action and sharp precision to defeat Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., and Robert B. Bryan of Chattanooga in three sets, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3, for the junior doubles title.

Cohn and C. H. Hunt, San Francisco, won the boys' doubles honors, defeating R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., and Mark Hecht of New York in three sets, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

No Difficulty in Winning

Gledhill and Vines had no difficulty taking the doubles title from the southern youths, who tried to put up a good battle but were completely outclassed. So smoothly did the California machine work, moving to the net behind their powerful drives, and then smashing with accuracy and great speed, that western tennis officials predicted that the youths would go far in the United States men's doubles championship on the Longwood Cricket Club courts, Chestnut Hill, Mass., later this month.

Unlike the older players, Cohn and Hunt elected to play a safe game from the base line, tactics which cost them the second set when the eastern boys advanced to the net where they volleyed their way through to even the match. In the final set the coast youngsters lobbed until the eastern lads were forced to retreat. From the back court the steady playing of Cohn and Hun

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in 56 editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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SELL beautiful $1 Christmas card assortments—also special greetings. Unsurpassed values. Big commissions. Earnings start immediately. Experience unnecessary. DOEHLA CO., Dept. B, Fredericksburg, Texas.

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An Auto Top Dressing With a
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"SOFT AS A GLOVE"
Protects from the elements. Send name and address to RAVEN AUTO SPECIALTY CO., 528 West 5th St., San Pedro, Calif. We will forward sample prepaid or C.O.D. "Raven" For perfect care of Leather, Fabric and Rubber.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WILL those persons who answered an advertisement published under the heading June 26 and 27 (area 48) not receive reply to their inquiry which offered the lease of an estate, fenced and cross fenced in North Central Texas, terms, please write to MISS R. W. CUSHMAN, Ragland, Texas.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2200 to $25,000.—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; only nine new applicants interviewed each month. Write for details, R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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LOS ANGELES—Some choice pieces of Dixie property to exchange for Los Angeles income—both city. W. L. BROWN, 4856 Fountain Ave., Ol. 6211. Licensed broker.

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LADIES who desire additional income and have acquaintances among the better classes to take orders for exclusive custom made knit dresses and suits; without or without selling experience; liberal commissions; exclusive territory. Call A. RAMSAY, 7331 E. 67th Street, Chicago.

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AIRPLANE MECHANIC; 1½ years in wing construction and welding; solo student; single; 20 years old; will go anywhere. JOHN CARSMAN, 519 Becker St., Hammond, Ind.

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LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garage adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

British Unions Gain in Funds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Heavy losses in membership, but striking gains in financial position is the record of British trade unions to the end of 1927, according to the report now issued by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

In the two years after the general strike of 1926 the unions lost 540,000 members. The drop in 1927 was 241,605, the total for the country being 3,903,048, compared with 4,147,653 at the end of 1926. During 1927 the railway unions lost 81,184 members, the miners and quarrymen 58,294, metal workers' unions 31,812, and textile unions 7,850. Miscellaneous groups lost 46,203.

From speeches made at the recent meeting of the Miners' Federation it is known that that organization has suffered another further important loss of members, especially in South Wales and Northumberland.

In spite of the membership loss, union funds in 1927 gained £1,240,927, bringing them to £9,709,538 at the end of the year, and this gain was doubtless exceeded in 1928. In 1926 the general strike and the long coal dispute cost the unions £4,100,000. Financially the railway unions are in the best condition and have made the most progress in reconstituting their depleted resources.

Jugoslavians Greet English Antiquaries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"The most hospitable country on earth" is how a party of British archæologists described Jugoslavia, a land they visited under auspices of the Society of Antiquaries.

The party included Sir Philip Stott, Dom Bede Camm, writer on English church history, Prof. H. A. Ormerod, Hellenic scholar, A. B. Tonnochy, of the British Museum, A. R. Wright, an authority on folk-lore, R. G. Newall, excavator of Stone-Henge, and Dr. A. Bulleid, who brought to light the Glastonbury lake village.

It was the first foreign tour organized by the society, and C. T. Flower, who was in charge, said: "We were a small party expecting to do some studious sight-seeing and we found the Jugoslavian thrilled about it. They nearly overwhelmed us with welcomes. I have recollections of spending whole days taking off my hat and bowing.

"Their own archæologists are honored and prominent. They have some fine museums, and the country unites past and present. There is a wealth of Roman and early Turkish remains and we saw walled towns, like Dubrevnik, that have lasted intact from the Middle Ages. Peasants greated us with village dances in costumes the designs and colors of which were centuries old."

UNIVERSITY TO TEACH ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—In accordance with the growing program of international education at the University of Southern California, a new department of Oriental studies will be inaugurated this fall in charge of H. Nordwein von Koerber, formerly of the University of Amoy, China.

In the academic year 1929-1930 the department will offer a class for beginners in conversational Japanese, in Chinese classical language, a one-year course in comparative Oriental philology, a year in history of Chinese culture and lectures on main currents in Chinese and Japanese literature.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Full board in private house offered for lady or gentleman. MRS. A. CHRISTENSEN, Amager Boulevard 184 D.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES—1-2-3 rooms in first-class buildings; convenient locations; some with dinettes; refrigeration, switchboard. COLEMAN & GILBERT ASSO., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston, Back Bay 1516.

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REGent 0438

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BOSTON, 307 Commonwealth Ave.—Bachelor residence; a few desirable rooms, shower bath, telephone, running water; terms reasonable. Kenmore 6880.

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NEW YORK CITY, 316 W. 95th (31)—Cool, light, single room; clothes closet, running water, elevator. Tel. Riverside 6170.

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MAN desires position as companion, will travel or locate anywhere. D-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FRENCH normal school graduate, experienced Red Cross, desires position New York, teacher, tutor, companion or secretarial (French and English); age 30. J-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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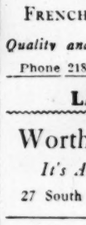

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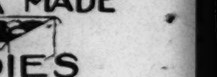
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: ROBERT E. PEARY.

Where: The United States and the Arctic Circle.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American Arctic explorer. After leaving Bowdoin College, he became a civil engineer in the navy. His first task was to assist in making surveys for the Nicaragua Canal; but beginning with the year 1886 his paths verged toward the north. Anyone who has sailed a cat-boat around a certain little wooded island, called by the name Eagle and lying in the outer harbor of Portland, Me., must stretch his imagination relentlessly to picture Peary leaving that summer home and venturing upon unknown seas and across treacherous, glimmering ice fields.

His first arctic journey was a reconnoitering expedition to Greenland. Subsequent trips to the same vicinity traversed 1300 miles of Greenland's surface by polar sledge; discovered the convergence of the island's east and west coasts and its insularity; studied the tribes known as Arctic Highlanders and brought back three large meteorites from Iron Mountain. From 1898 to 1902 Peary made his most important voyage in search of the north pole, having gained by this time a considerable experience in the business of arctic exploration.

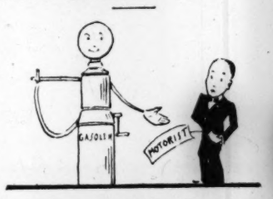
With an apparently inexhaustible courage and vision, he pressed on by ship and sledge, sometimes retreating to his base, but always retracing his backward steps. In 1906, in the ship Roosevelt, he went within 205 miles of the pole. And in April, 1909, he actually reached his goal, though the world did not know of it until five months later.

His contemporaries heaped honors upon Commander Peary—geographical societies, universities and governments of Europe and America. Congress made him a rear-admiral. His published accounts of the journeys present vividly the hazards and harassments encountered by this man who had the dauntless spirit of the explorer and increased appreciably the world's store of needful knowledge.

Odds and Ends

London's Most Used Bridge

The Westminster Bridge is the busiest span across the Thames. The next heaviest traffic goes over London Bridge, followed in order by Vauxhall Bridge, Blackfriar's Bridge and Putney Bridge.



AVERAGE GASOLINE TAX
Statistics show that the average automobile owner in the United States paid $16.53 in gasoline taxes last year.

Paper Wheels

An astonishing use for paper is in the manufacture of railroad car wheels. These wheels are pressed from a paper known as "calendered rye straw board" under a pressure of 500 tons. Circular sheets are made into wheels by being smeared with paste and pressed into solid blocks. With the addition of steel tires and hubs, the finished wheels show a rigidity sufficient for heavy railroad service.

Egyptian Color Scheme

In ancient Egyptian paintings, men and women were painted red, the men being given a somewhat darker shade. Prisoners were painted yellow.

Panama Canal

The construction costs of the Panama Canal totaled $366,650,000.

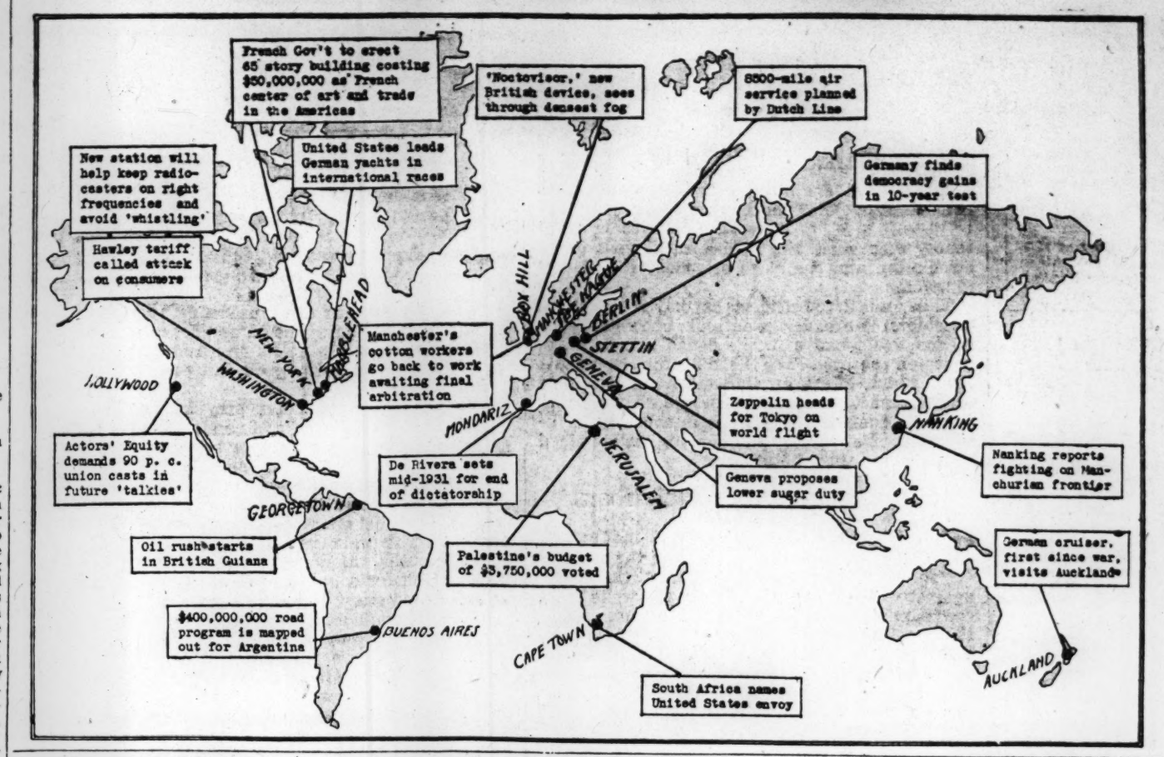
The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How long is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado?—*Odds and Ends* 20
2. How can shabby and worn luggage be given a smart touch? — *Household Arts Page* 20
3. What successful plan enables a girl to get an education at minimum cost?—*Educational Page* 20
4. How can "racketeering" with its extortion and violence be eliminated?—*News Section* 20
5. What wages will Henry Ford pay in his foreign factories?—*Editorial* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

World News of the Week at a Glance


French Gov't to erect 65 story building costing $50,000,000 as French center of art and trade in the Americas
'Rootovisor,' new British device, sees through densest fog
8500-mile air service planned by Dutch Line
New station will help keep radio-casters on right frequencies and avoid 'whistling'
United States leads German yachts in international races
Germany finds democracy gains in 10-year test
Hawley tariff called attack on consumers
Manchester's cotton workers go back to work awaiting final arbitration
Zeppelin heads for Tokyo on world flight
Actors' Equity demands 90 p. c. union casts in future 'talkies'
De Rivera sets mid-1931 for end of dictatorship
Geneva proposes lower sugar duty
Nanking reports fighting on Manchurian frontier
Oil rush starts in British Guiana
Palestine's budget of $3,750,000 voted
German cruiser, first since war, visits Auckland
$400,000,000 road program is mapped out for Argentina
South Africa names United States envoy
HOLLYWOOD
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
GIBRALTAR HEAD
IRON HILL
MANCHESTER
LONDON
BERLIN
STETTIN
GENEVA
MONDARIZ
JERUSALEM
GEORGETOWN
BUENOS AIRES
CAPE TOWN
NANKING
AUCKLAND

A Word a Day

Subserve

While this word is today scarcely distinguishable from "serve," yet it is used frequently enough to be considered separately. The Latin *sub*, "under," and *servire*, "to serve," show that "subserve" means to serve under, to be of use or service as an instrument or means.

The idea of subordination is quite as strong as that of being instrumental in promoting or assisting an action or condition. In both cases the spirit of helpfulness rather than of servility is emphasized.

In an age when the tendency seems to be to shout one's achievements from the housetops, to seek publicity by any means, it behooves one to remember that to subserve—to be useful in a subordinate position, to be the means of furthering a worthy object or purpose quietly—is a satisfying road to happiness and contentment. To act in the interests of others without thought of personal reward is subserving of the highest quality.

The second syllable of sub-serve' is stressed, *u* sounding as in *up*, *e* as *u* in *urn*.

"Is there not a world of men which subserve the glory of their Maker?"

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein

In Different Lines

"With a single stroke of a brush," said the school teacher, taking his class round the National Gallery, "Joshua Reynolds could change a smiling face to a frowning one."

"So can my mother," said a small boy.—*Evening Advertiser* (Swindon).

—Passing Show

Teacher (after giving lesson on Egypt and the Nile): "You tell me, Freddy, how it is possible to get anything to grow on these sunscorched plains."
Freddy: "By irritating the Nile."

High Criticism

"How do you like the show, Gabe?" a village loafer who had dropped in at a rehearsal for a home talent performance was asked.

"Well," was the reply, "if I wasn't sittin' down, I'd feel like I was wastin' time."—*Associated Magazine.*

An Idea

Country Postman: "An' believe me, mum, I've got t' walk over three miles to the farm to deliver this."

Lady: "It *is* annoying. It would almost be better to send it by post."—*Pearson's.*

The Soldier

Cadet Leader: "What do you do when the message goes round, 'Volunteers forward'?"

Cadet: "I move to one side to let the volunteers pass."—*Bucn Humor* (Madrid).

Practical

Mabelle was a poetess,
But she married a plumber man;
"More cash in the pipes of a plumber,"
She says, "than in the pipes of Pan."

—*Florida Times-Union.*

Taking No Risks

Grocer: "No, sir! No checks. I wouldn't cash a check for my own brother."

Customer: "Well, of course, you know your family better than I do."—*Evening Times-Globe.*

Speaking of Buttons

"So you want a wife who can sing and play and cook, and so on?"

"Yes, especially that last one!"

A Quotation for Today

DO NOT be always speculating on your future and thinking what you shall do. . . . There is more action in dismissing a useless care than in a month's brooding over the possible or the probable.—GEORGE MACDONALD

Brevities

Louisville Times: Pedestrians would appreciate it very much if some enterprising manufacturer would produce a motor horn with an apologetic instead of a sneering tone.

Milwaukee Journal: Refueling in mid-air is nothing new. The chaps perched on the high chairs at the quick-lunch counters have been doing it for years.

Los Angeles Times: A "six-mile detour" refers only to the horizontal distance you travel, not the perpendicular.

Seattle Daily Times: The well-dressed man next fall will attain a studied carelessness, a style note says. Oh, yes; he'll attain the carelessness and his wife will study it.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cheer Rebounds

Wichita, Kan.

PROOF that cheerfulness rebounds is found in the experience of a street seller of papers who forgot his own impoverished condition in giving a smile and word of encouragement to his fellow man.

A man struggling with threatened disaster in a business venture was walking along the street in a state of depression. The paper seller saw him and sensing his mood of discouragement, said: "Cheer up, brother. It will all work out all right."

At this encouraging salutation, the business man stopped for a chat with the paper vendor. The conversation revealed that this "newsboy" had once had an abundance of this world's goods, but that through some misdeal had lost it. He explained how although poor and having a most frugal existence, living in very humble circumstances, he and his wife were able to be happy, even joyous.

The business man went on his way, marveling that one in such circumstances could be cheerful. He continued his acquaintance with his friend of the street, who had on that dark day shared with him his sunshine. Later, through his connection with an oil company, he learned of the opening of a well-paying position suited to the needs and capabilities of his friend.

He recommended him and as an echo of that "Cheer up brother. It will all work out all right," the man who could see the bright side of the darkest day now has a comfortable home and income.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

I want to say "thank you" for the Monitor's good news, for the Monitor does surely give one something new every day.

I have read the Mail Bag ever since it was made a regular feature of the Monitor, and I have enjoyed so much the stories told by those who write from other lands and states. The Mail Bag brings those of similar interests together, so it is my hope that this letter will bring me, too, some letters that will bridge the many miles between correspondents and make us friends.

Toronto is situated on the spacious harbor of Lake Ontario, and is the capital of the Province. It is the second largest city in the Dominion. The city is noted for its splendid residential sections of well-built homes, spacious lawns and fine old trees.

There are many public parks which add greatly to the beauty of the city. In Queen's Park stand the legislative buildings close to the grounds of the University of Toronto and its affiliated colleges. The main building of the university is a famous example of Norman architecture. Other educational institutions are McMaster University, the Ontario College of Education, one of the provincial normal schools, and the Toronto Technical School.

The business of the city is large and varied, as its situation and unsurpassed transportation facilities make it a great distributing center. Toronto is the headquarters of the eastern section of the Canadian National Railways. Its industries include foundries, shipbuilding yards, meat packing establishments, implement factories, railway shops and many others of less importance.

I am 14 years old, and I hope this letter brings me at least one correspondent. If it does I shall be happy. Julia B.

Kingfisher, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

Kingfisher is a small city of about 3000 population. I have lived here all my life and like it better than any town near here.

My favorite sport is swimming and my hobby is radio building. I am now building my first short-wave set and I certainly hope it works.

I play the flute in the orchestra and the piccolo in the band. I should like to correspond with boys anywhere and especially someone interested in radio. I am almost 15.

Bob S.

Flat Rock, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I am 16 years old and am a junior in high school. My real home is in Seattle, Washington, but two years ago I came to Indiana. I had a wonderful trip all the way out here, as it took me three and a half days to get to my destination. I went through many tunnels on the way. One I remember distinctly was two miles long and has an altitude of 2852 feet. It was called Stampede Tunnel.

My second day on the train we went through many small and large towns and cities. One which was of great interest to me was Butte, Montana. It is called the greatest mining center on earth. It produces 300,000,000 pounds yearly. I also saw Pompey's Pillar in Montana. This rock is oval in shape and is 200 feet high. Captain Clark climbed it in 1806 and made it historic by cutting his name on the surface.

The next day we traveled through North Dakota, Minnesota and Illinois. Wednesday morning I was very excited for I was to change trains at Chicago. On reaching the station I transferred to a bus. My! what a large and busy city Chicago is, I thought, as I rode to the Big Four Station where I took the train for Indiana. I have been here two years now and have made many dear friends.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3 years old. The Monitor has helped me in many ways. I use it for current events for school, for the pleasure of reading something worth while and I have made a scrapbook of different interesting articles.

I should love to hear from any girls my age or older from foreign countries, as well as those residing in the United States. Dorothy W.

Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I have often thought of writing before. I enjoy the letters from the Mail Baggers very much.

I have never yet seen a letter from Wilmington, Del. Wilmington is sometimes known as the "first city of the first state." It has many places of historical interest, including Old Swede's Church which was built by the Swedes who settled in Delaware in 1698. Wilmington is a manufacturing city, leather goods being its chief product. The scenery is very beautiful along the historic Brandywine.

I enjoy the Monitor very much. It has helped me a great deal in my school work. I am 13 years old, and will enter high school next fall. I should be glad to hear from any girls of my age. My chief hobbies are reading and dramatics.

Frances K.

Casper, Wyoming

Dear Editor:

We live on the top of a large hill, from which we get a wonderful view of the city and the mountains. Casper is a nice city, consisting of many pretty homes and new buildings.

We have recently enlarged and painted our church. It is very pretty and comfortable with its new furnishings, and we will also have a new pipe organ.

I am 13, and will be in the eighth grade this fall. I am fond of music, poetry and story writing. I should like to correspond with girls anywhere. Madeline T.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag has given me so much enjoyment that I have decided to write a letter myself. We have had the Monitor in our home for a number of years and have all received so much pleasure from it.

Chicago is a great city and is quite busy at present preparing for the World's Fair of 1933. The main part of the fair is to be held on five islands which are being built in Lake Michigan near the downtown district. The islands are gradually nearing completion and a Planetarium is being built on the island directly east of the Shedd Aquarium.

It is interesting to watch the progress being made as one drives down the outer drive which is still under construction in places, and is to link Jackson Park on the south side to Lincoln Park on the north side. This is a beautiful wide drive built along the lake shore.

I graduated from high school last June and also received my teacher's certificate from the American Conservatory of Music. I am 17 and should like very much to correspond with girls in any country, but especially France, Spain, or South America. Margaret T.

RARE RECOLLECTIONS

Two Friendly Dolphins

WHEN the game started, Adolphus Dolphin was on the right-hand side of the page.

"Can't catch me" shouted Adolphus Dolphin, coasting down one wave and up another.

"Can, too!" cried Dolly Dolphin, coasting up one wave and down another.

And away went the two friendly Dolphins, Adolphus and Dolly,

Rollicking, frolicking,
Over the sea;
Gliding, and sliding,
And laughing with glee.

"Tag! You're it!" called Dolly, at last sliding down the same wave as Adolphus.

And away they went, rollicking and frolicking, just as before—only this time Dolly Dolphin was ahead of Adolphus Dolphin.

And that is the way the two friendly Dolphins played tag until it was time to go home for supper.

Sum Puzzle

Cross out ten figures so that the sum of those remaining will amount to 22222.

1111
2222
3333
4444
5555
6666

Answer to Word Puzzle:
"Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Freedom of Mutual Concessions

IN THE discussions of international affairs now in progress at Williamstown, George Young, a Labor member of the British Parliament, and co-author with Commander Kenworthy of a valuable discussion on "The Freedom of the Seas," has played an important and a useful part. Newspaper reports of his utterances last Wednesday may have a tendency to give to readers a mistaken idea of the position he now holds as to the relationship between the two great English-speaking nations. He is quoted as saying that he was "aghast at realizing how far and how fast the American and British ships of state have since the war come athwart each other's course and were heading for a collision." And he went on to say: "If today a collision on the issue of sea power is unthinkable, it is only because both British and Americans are as a rule unthinking."

Detached from other utterances, these would seem to indicate a most pessimistic point of view on the part of this distinguished Englishman, but, along with his argument that British insistence upon command of the sea and American devotion to the freedom of the seas would lead to a conflict, he has steadily urged an intelligent and practical way of averting that conflict. As a basis for an accord he suggests the renunciation by the British of command of the sea in respect to the right to declare blockades against a private enemy, and coincidentally the American renunciation of the freedom of the seas in respect to the right to supply sinews of war to a public enemy—that is, to an aggressor nation under the Pact of Paris, or under the definition supplied by the League of Nations.

This doctrine of mutual concession in order to accomplish mutual friendships and peace is perfectly intelligent and thoroughly practical. In a sort of obiter dictum proffered during the discussion of the plan offered by the Monitor for giving effect to the Kellogg-Briand pact, Mr. Young remarked that the doctrine of command of the seas, while cherished with almost superstitious reverence by the vast majority of English people, was in fact untenable and defunct. This is, of course, true. There can be no command of the seas by any one nation so long as any other nation is strong enough to challenge it.

On the other hand, it would appear that circumstances are making the American contention of freedom of the seas in time of war almost equally moribund. For all that doctrine means is that a neutral nation shall have a right to trade with a belligerent, unvexed by interference with its ships other than such as is approved by the established law of nations. But it is improbable that in the event of any future war of considerable proportions there would be any neutrals. And it may in passing be remarked that whenever the United States itself has been a belligerent it has been prompt to abandon its theory of freedom of the seas and enforce blockades as rigorously as ever did Great Britain in her most belligerent days.

Such a mutual agreement as that urged by Mr. Young would involve no sacrifice of dignity or of material rights or powers on the part of either nation. Once adopted, it would quiet the constantly increasing talk about an inevitable clash between these nations, and once given actual and practical effect, it would produce the result of uniting the twain as one force for the checking of war and the maintenance of universal peace.

Irish Free State Censorship

AFTER a stormy passage through both chambers, the Irish Free State Censorship of Publications Bill is a fait accompli. Lacking popular backing, disliked by government front benchers, and considered superfluous by all political parties, it was designed to appease the clamors of the small but noisy minority whose prejudices against imported Sunday papers led to armed raids on mail trains and the indiscriminate burning of the papers they carried.

Contrary to expectations, Eamon de Valera's followers, to whom it offered an exceptional opportunity for party maneuvering, resisted the temptation and dealt with the bill throughout strictly on its merits. Indeed, it stands to the credit of both Dail and Senate that, despite threats of expulsion from political life if the bill en bloc failed to pass into law as introduced, the members of all parties displayed a praiseworthy independence of thought and action by weighing every clause without fear or favor. They deleted, amended and added as they thought fit, and succeeded in the end in entirely eliminating its most objectionable feature—regarded by its promoters of vital importance—namely, that which gave to quasi-religious bodies, and to them alone, the power to place the censorship in motion. Quite apart from the immediate question of censorship, it was obvious that the concession of such a legislative doctrine would establish a precedent involving far-reaching and highly undesirable reactions.

As the act now stands, in place of the "recognized associations" which originally would have been vested with supreme power, a board consisting of five censors to be appointed by the Minister for Justice is solely responsible for the examination and censoring of books and periodicals to which objection has been taken. The board will report to the Minister for Justice, who, in turn, will issue prohibition orders, but in no circumstances will these be granted if more than one member of the board dissents.

As a safeguard against the infringement of public liberty, two new clauses have been introduced. One gives to the author, editor or publisher the right of defense, for which no provision was made in the original bill. The other clause, of still wider importance, is a protection against a too sweeping and rigid censorship. It enables the board to take into consideration the "literary, artistic, scientific or historic merit or importance, and the general tenor" of a book, the nature and extent of its circulation and the class of reader it is likely to reach.

Thus, mutilated almost beyond recognition, considerably broader in outlook, but still a poor means to a good end, the censorship law appears on the Irish Free State Statute Book in a form which offers on the one hand but little satisfaction to its promoters, and on the other achieves comparatively little in the way of insuring to the reading public a higher standard of literature than heretofore.

Mrs. Willebrandt's Neighbors

THOSE who discuss the alleged ineffectiveness of the prohibition law and the reasons for its failure completely to end the traffic against which it is aimed, speak and write most convincingly when they dwell upon facts within their actual knowledge. Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, in a recent article in the interesting syndicated series being published, continues this admirable policy in discussing the official hypocrisy which she claims to have discovered in the circle of her neighbors in the vicinity of Capitol Hill in Washington.

Mrs. Willebrandt does not attempt to deny the frequent charge that there are many members of both houses of Congress who encourage and abet the violation of the very enforcement code which they themselves voted to make effective. Indeed, she cites specific instances of such disregard for the law, and deplores the fact that those whose duty it is to correct admitted abuses are notoriously negligent or remiss.

What will be the answer, not only of those officials to whom Mrs. Willebrandt refers, but of the rank and file of American men and women who condone violations of the prohibition law, to the charge that hypocrisy is, in fact, the worst enemy of law enforcement? Equality before the law is a fundamental of democracy. No special privilege or immunity is vouchsafed to those who have a part in making the laws or those charged with the duty of enforcing them. Mrs. Willebrandt's official neighbors who claim sanctuary in the House and Senate office buildings, and those who find it convenient to indulge in junketing tours to near-by possessions, are not rendering that service of which they are capable and are not fulfilling the obligations they have assumed as servants of the public when they openly and flagrantly violate the laws they have had part in enacting.

It is not expected that any of those legislators referred to by Mrs. Willebrandt will demand a bill of particulars. Their offenses, for the most part, are known. In some cases they are notorious. The theoretical immunity which surrounds a national legislator during his official tenure is an insecure cloak behind which to hide. Mrs. Willebrandt makes it clear that even this should be removed, and that it can be removed by a simple resort to criminal prosecutions begun by the Department of Justice upon evidence which the Treasury Department can easily supply. The halls and corridors of Congress should not be a safe resort for bootleggers.

An Unsuccessful Dictatorship

EVEN though one look upon the dictatorial experiment of King Alexander with all possible good will and attribute to the present rulers of Jugoslavia the very best of motives and the most unselfish ideals, one cannot but feel disappointed at the extremely meager results attained during the six months that have elapsed since the Constitution of that country was suspended.

Some good laws have been promulgated, but they are of secondary importance. The administration has been somewhat improved at certain points. On the other hand the whole administrative apparatus has been made inviolable, that is, it has been raised above criticism. It is a crime against the state openly to complain of any act of any official. This is leading to unprecedented despotism and to corruption.

The economic situation continues to be exceedingly difficult. The only financial enterprise of any magnitude which the Government has undertaken is the creation of a "Privileged Agrarian Bank," which was merely a forced loan taken from many people least able to pay it. This has caused grave dissatisfaction and is looked upon as a flagrant abuse of power, for which the King is held directly responsible. Furthermore, in spite of all the help rendered by the police, the amount of money actually raised is comparatively small.

Nothing whatsoever has been done toward the solution of that most fundamental of all problems: the relations between the Croats and the Serbs. Not the slightest attempt seems to be under way to reconstruct the state in such a manner as to remove the cause of discord between these two nationality groups. All that the dictatorship is doing along this line is to suppress discussion and compel silence.

Indeed, there is more enmity now than ever before. Never since the establishment of Jugoslavia have as many Croats so profoundly and ardently desired separation from the Serbs of the old kingdom as at present. Never have the demands of the majority of the Croats been so extreme and categorical as today. Thousands of them have lost faith in the King and attachment to Jugoslavia. The Croat, Ante Pavelitch, condemned to execution for treason because of his campaign against Serbia, has become a very popular person in Croatia. Not a few Croats have reached the conviction that no conceivable situation could be so bad as the present one. Any imaginable misfortune seems to many of them preferable to the continued domination of the Serbs from the old kingdom.

To this intense bitterness which prevails among the Croats must be added the dissatisfaction which the Serbs themselves feel toward an absolutism which takes away their freedom and removes none of the ills from which they suffer. The hopes raised in the hearts of the common people of Serbia by the suppression of the politicians and the inauguration of the dictatorship six months ago are vanishing, and today not a single body of influential people gives the régime enthusiastic support.

New Uses for Old Straws

NOW is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their straw hats. There was a day—in the thrifty nineties—when this beautiful skypiece was put gently away with the coming of autumn, to make a grand new entry the following year.

But now the spirit of an unfeeling age drives the faithful servitor to the dump pile, or regards it as fuel to light a winter's fire. And that is no way to treat a perfectly good, but perhaps suntanned, straw hat.

The abandoned skimmer may be put to a variety of practical uses, and commandeered for a dozen helpful causes. Mother has long needed a new porch basket for her ferns. A little green paint, three supporting wires, the addition of moss and earth are the only things necessary to transform an old straw hat into a beautiful nest for ferns. The drainage would be perfect.

For months talented young Theodore has been asking for a ukulele to beguile the starry night. An old straw hat is by nature adapted to serve as the sounding board for such an instrument, requiring only the addition of the twanging strings. The resonant straw will give a perfect illusion of Hawaiian minstrelsy, and the cost of remodeling would be negligible.

A collar box for Father, an ocean liner for little Mildred, a bird house for Russell, might easily be fashioned from an old straw hat, if a little ingenuity were exercised.

If all the members of the family clamor for the hat, a rollicking new pastime may be introduced into the home circle by awarding the skimmer as a prize in a guessing contest, say on the exact number of Boston beans necessary to fill a quart measure without crowding. Thus it would serve an educational end, as well as afford a needed object lesson in conservation and thrift.

Hospitality for Reviewers

REVIEWERS of three sorts, dramatic, musical and literary, going from all directions to Rumania presently, will meet to consider their profession from a viewpoint like that from which members of the more highly organized callings have long been regarding theirs. The International Congress of Criticism, composed of delegates from the various countries of the world, will hold its reunion this year under the auspices of the association of Bucharest, opening on September 16. According to official arrangements effected in Paris through the general committee, each nation will be represented by a writer on plays, a writer on concerts and a writer on books.

Those who arranged the congress in the beginning evidently accepted the idea that all criticism, like all art, is one; although they seem not to have planned for what are known as art critics in the membership. They found, perhaps, a certain mechanical unity in the three fields which they did include in their scheme; for drama, music and literature have the common denominator of print. These are crafts of publication, whereas painting is something else—leave the definition to the painters themselves, or to their critics.

A feature of the matter which must lend a pleasant aspect to the visiting delegates is the complete hospitality extended by the Bucharest group. Everything is to be taken care of for them, transportation, hotel entertainment and indoor and outdoor diversion, from the moment they reach Rumania until they leave. Critics, accustomed though they are to much courtesy in the course of performing their duties, must find this beyond ordinary experience. The association that bids for the next reunion will certainly have a good deal besides self-interest at heart, if it keeps up with such an example of friendliness.

When holding formal session, the delegates will doubtless discuss with due earnestness the technical problems that have faced criticism at all times, from the days of the Athenian Lyceum to those of the French Academy, from Aristotle to Hermant; and the economic questions also that confront it at the immediate moment. But by word sent out from Paris, the impression is given that they are to make example as much as precept their basis for talk, particularly in the theatrical line, having actual representations on the stage to illustrate the tendencies of the hour. It looks as though, in fine, the reviewers, reaching Bucharest, would pause an instant from expressing opinion to do some thinking.

Random Ramblings

The fact that the State of Maine still has 597 genuine blacksmith shops shows that there are still a number of horses in the Pine Tree State, or else that "barnyard golf" is taking their places.

Well, if they keep on improving rockets and airplanes, someone may yet equal the record of the cow widely advertised as having jumped over the moon.

The arrow has been adopted by the Boy Scouts at the world jamboree in England as a symbol of peace. May it hit the bull's-eye every time.

Blowing up icebergs in the North Atlantic, as a college professor hopes to do, strikes one as rather a cool proceeding.

"Ours is a gasoline civilization," says Secretary Wilbur, and the general tendency seems to be to "step on it."

The question is, will that new sixty-inch car be classed as an automobile or an accessory?

Isn't it about time some bird broke the endurance record of the Robin?

Add to best sellers in any year: the mail order catalogue.

Sis Serena Symp'thizes

BUT a moment before the back yard had been quietly murmurous with the soft, warm sounds of August, rustle of leaves, patter of squirrels, and contented chirps from the birds. Then the eruption burst in, an excited, darting mass of arms and legs with shrill voices.

"Look at wha's done come!" Serena suspended her ironing operations to gaze with sparkling eyes out the window.

"Hurdy-gurdy man," she added, beaming as widely as any of the dancing children outside. She turned back to her work with a quick, synchronized gesture of her head, shoulders and elbows, and, picking up the iron again, sung to herself, "Hurdy-gurdy man, hm, hm."

She wet a forefinger two or three times and smacked it against the hot iron, more to express some inner feeling through the resultant crackle and sizz than to find out the temperature of her implement.

Outside the strains of music began to wheese forth, and suddenly a rich tenor voice accompanied,

Ecco ridente il cielo
Spunta la bella aurora . . .

There was that exact amount of extravagance and melodrama in the phrasing to rejoice a childlike audience, and a piping chorus arose immediately the song ended, "Do it again, do it again!"

Serena sighed and selected a handkerchief from the basket of damp laundry. The iron traveled slowly around the hem on each of the four sides, as though she intended to do something particularly artistic by the linen square. Then, as the shouts of the children rang out again, she chuckled.

* * *

With snatches of song and speech, the man in the yard was making graphic a performance of The Barber. 'He had a great big umbrella, and he tried to hide under it, in the house, like this, and, when he opened his mouth to sing, he made a big BOO. You do it, too."

With a dash Serena polished off the center of the handkerchief, and remarked with an intonation which showed plainly that a pebble of encouragement would start an avalanche of laughter, "I 'sposes I mus' go out the' an' symp'thize with 'em."

"Sympathize?"

"Yes'm, symp'thize," her mouth stretched into a happy grin.

"Are you sure you mean that word?"

"Shuah, honey, tha's whut I does."

"Yo' see," she continued with twinkling craft, "I has had a 'sperience 'bout that."

With demure deliberation she asked, "Does yo' crave to heah howcome?" and it was perfectly understood that assent to the question was assent to her going on.

"Well," she began, "the' is a fam'ly lives neah whe' I does, whut had a ter'ble hahd time t'get along. If't wasn' one thing, it was anothe'. They was always havin' t'live f'om han' t'mouth. Yo' neve' saw so much bad fortune, all in one place. Th' man'd get a job, an' then fus' yo' know, they didn' need 'im. An' th' woman'd get a place washin'—well, she was kinda whiny.

* * *

"O' course, yo' couldn' see th' chillens go starve', an' so some of us to th' chu'ch useter take 'em things, an' get 'em some clothes. Yo' 'member yo' let me have a blue dress fo' 'em. We was all symp'thetic an' tryin' t' show how we felt. Jus' f'om bad to wuss it wen', all th' time us helpin' as much as we could an' saying how sorry we is."

Serena paused to emphasize how they felt, "We was awful sorry, powe'ful sorry, we shuah symp'thized like eve'ythin'.

"Things got so bad, that one day they was put out on th' sidewalk. An' the' they sits with the' pots an' pans. It looks like it might rain, too. The' they was sittin', an' th' chillens cryin' an' snifflin', 'cept th' baby, whut was laughin' an' crowin'. Maybe 'cause it didn't know no different.

"It jus' happen then, whut a gran' auto come by, an' th' folks stops t'ask whe' does someone live, an' in the midst of everythin' one cries, 'Why, look, look at that!' It was an ol' ches', wi' some faded ol' pictures on it. They neve' had gumption enough t' paint it up nice an' fresh.

"An antic, tha's whut th' folks in th' auto says it is, an' when they heahs how things is, 'bout th' bad fortune an' all, they says they'll see that things is done right. It seems they is some people whut likes faded ol' ches's, an' pays money fo' 'em.

"When they could have somethin' new an' bright, t' buy somethin' ol' an' faded, is shuah some antics," Serena was tickled with her own humor.

"Yo' be powe'ful su'prise to heah how much money that fam'ly got, an' lan' how they did swell out. They paid a 'stallment on eve'ythin', an' yo' neve' saw such struttin' in yo' bo'n days. Dress' like Chris'mas trees.

"Th' man he got t' talking 'bout goin' int' pol'tics, an' th' woman she got to hintin' 'bout a fur coat, an' th' chillens was that contrapshus they couldn' hardly be stood. They was jus' all high-hattin' eve'ybody, ev'n folks whut had helped 'em an' symp'thized with 'em in the' troubles.

"They was so please' wi' all the' new things, they had to talk 'bout 'em eve'ywhere, till us was all plumb tahd o' hearin' the' chatter. Maybe we wouldn' have mind' them shif'less good fo' nuthin's gettin' so much money out've an ol' ches' whut anybody could've had, if'n they'd been grateful an' humble t' th' Lord ev'n, but in chu'ch they goes pushin' an' shovin' t' th' fron' seats, whe' they sits impo'tant.

"I stan's it as long as I can, an' then one day I says t' Bro' Clew—he's th' preacha t' our chu'ch, yo' 'member—I says to Bro' Clew, 'Whut does yo' think o' them actions? All this struttin' an' airs f'om folks whut we all he'ped an' symp'thized with. Maybe yo' should 'monstrate with 'em.'

* * *

"He thinks an' kinda smiles at me, an' says, 'Sis Serena, yo' was kin' to' them folks, w'en they needed it. Yo' was ready t' weep with 'em that wep', wasn' yo'?'

"I says, 'I certn'ly was, an' now look how they acts.' 'Well,' Bro' Clew answers, 'Whyn't yo' be as ready t' rejoice with 'em whut does rejoicin'? Folks needs yo' both ways.'

"So I thinks it over, an' 'cides t' symp'thize with 'em rejoicin', too. That's howcome I says maybe I should go out in th' yard the' an' symp'thize with th' hurdy-gurdy man an' th' chillens."

At this point a wizened and bedizened little figure appeared at the window and, with Serena's help, the screen was pushed up to let the monkey in. A merry voice below called, "Buon giorno, Signora. Will you help a poor student?"

There was a scurry to find the proper amount with which to help the poor student and, when it had been placed in the monkey's cup, Serena put her head out of the aperture made by the raised screen.

"An' does yo' call this monkey business studyin'?" she giggled.

Hearty, carefree mirth greeted her question, "Well, it's as good a way as any of earning during the summer. Besides, it's singing I study, and this way I get practice before an audience. If I do say it myself, it isn't every performer can carry his audience with him the way I can."

"Yo' shuah has a pack," Serena rejoined. "Does yo' have a good cake-walkin' tune in yo' hurdy-gurdy?"

* * *

There was joyous clamor outside, at which she added, "Then I is comin' an' watch out fo' yo'selves."

The monkey hopped away, and Serena shut down the screen. Already there were shuffling sounds upon the floor. Her great weight seemed to grow light as a bubble, and she was wafted out the back door as on a breeze.

Noisy greetings and music, and Serena rejoicing with those who rejoiced. Up and down she cavorted, and showed the delighted children how it went.

"Do it again, do it again," they cried.

She obliged with ready and sincere "symp'thy." D. A.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

NINETEEN pupils of the Instituto-Escuela, a leading grammar school in Madrid, where the German language is compulsory, are paying a lengthy visit to Germany. The boys, averaging fourteen years of age, have spent a week in Berlin, and the Vossische Zeitung has published a series of letters written by them in very fair German, displaying unusual observation and judgment. One boy was impressed by the visit to the Reichs President, understanding, when Herr von Hindenburg gave him his hand, that he was in the presence of a very great personality. The young writer was less impressed by the few soldiers he saw, whom he likened, somewhat disrespectfully, to small mechanical puppets, and he considers their "goose step" exaggerated and purposeless.

Another boy is amused that many German boys seem to think all Spaniards are toreadors. He declared with much earnestness that the new generation in his country detests bullfighting and that Spanish boys love all sports. And he extends an invitation to all Germans to come to Spain during the exhibition and correct their wrong conceptions. One young writer, who was interested only in architecture, is astonished that Berlin has so few skyscrapers; Madrid has more, he says. The embryo architect considers the American buildings more practical, but those of Germany more beautiful. He admired two round, modern buildings on Kurfuerstendamm so long that he lost his companions and gained a scolding from their tutor. Berlin, he writes, is to be envied for its numerous parks and open spaces, with their wealth of flowers and green.

* * *

An example of solidarity and good fellowship is shown in a village an hour's ride from Berlin on the road to Leipzig. A number of pleasant little "two-family houses," painted white and in every respect up to date, may be seen among the thatched cottages of earlier date. A society has been formed which is worthy of imitation in these days of housing difficulties. The members pay one mark weekly, the condition being possession of a building site or the prospect of such possession, and they consist chiefly of bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters and others who have some knowledge of the building trade. When a man wants his own little home he obtains a plot of land and receives, if necessary, the materials from the society. The members then set to work with a will, each doing his share in the house building after his regular day's work—which is often in Berlin—is finished, and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. One member helps another and so the happy little colony is ever on the increase and neighboring villages are following the example. The entire cost of one of the houses built in this manner amounts to about 7000 marks. Should the prospective owner be lacking in funds for his materials the society gives him a mortgage of 3000 marks on very low terms. The society, which has existed only two years, has already 100,000 members, all of whom are desirous of helping their fellows. Surely a praiseworthy undertaking!

* * *

A charming little story is going the rounds, having been taken from a letter written many years ago by Prof. Jacob Grimm, the eminent German scholar and fairy-tale writer. One day a tidily dressed little maiden rang the bell of the professor's house and said she wished to see "Herr Grimm." She was shown into the study where the great man sat at his desk. "Art thou the Herr Grimm," asked the visitor, "who wrote the many pretty fairy tales?" The professor admitted he had done so with the assistance of his brother Wilhelm, and was then asked if he had written the one about the clever tailor, where it says at the end: "Whoever does not believe this must pay a thaler." This, too, was answered in the affirmative. "Then," said the small girl, firmly, "I must pay a thaler, for I can never believe that a princess would marry a tailor." So saying, she produced three groschen, all she had saved as yet, and told Herr Grimm he must kindly be patient with her until she had saved some more. The professor took his conscientious visitor in his arms and kissed her, after which he gave her an orange, and feeling it would spoil it all to decline the three groschen he took them gravely. He gave instructions to his servant to see the little maid home, and to return the money to her parents without her knowing it.

* * *

Many travelers will not be displeased to learn that the "Mitropa," the company conducting the sleeping and dining cars throughout Germany, has decided to abolish all gratuities to the employees in their sleeping cars. They say the employees are well paid and the tips hitherto given are unnecessary. A small additional fee is now added to the price of the ticket for a berth, and it is desired by the company that nothing further be paid.

* * *

The omnibus service of the Reichs Railway is proving very popular, so much so that six new lines have recently been added, which brings the number of routes covered to ninety-five, with a total length of 1590 miles. Five of the new lines are for passengers, the sixth for freight traffic. Two more lines for motorcoaches have been inaugurated by the Reichs Railway and the Post combined, one between Erfurt and Coburg, sixty-five miles, and the other between Hamburg and Kiel, a distance of sixty-two miles. Being the property of the Reich, like the railways, these omnibus routes will only raise the revenues instead of proving a grave rival to the railways as in some other countries.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Engineer and the Modern Woman"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article by Willis J. Abbot in the Monitor of July 17, 1929, entitled "The Engineer and the Modern Woman" is very interesting and thought-provoking, as all Mr. Abbot's writings are. It has called forth in my mind a few further reflections along the same line. It seems to me that the reason for the admiration given to locomotive engineers and for the respect accorded the faithfulness to duty they display is the fact that the responsibility placed upon the engineer is very much greater than that which the individual motorist assumes.

The engineer is sent out with a great train whose cost runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and whose passengers number hundreds. On his clear sense of what he has to do, his alertness to the signals, his strict obedience to orders, his watchfulness of the track ahead, etc., depends the safety of the train and passengers. The railroad business depends for its operation on the activities of so many interrelated groups of workers that our admiration for the result of their united toil must increase, not lessen, by comparison.

The engineer must, in the actual running of the trains, judge whether their efforts are sufficiently accurate to make him trust himself and his charges to them. Is the track clear? Are signals correct? Have the section men and the solitary signal men attended to everything? Are the station agents handing out correct orders? How can he tell, fully, until he has actually run his train along the tracks? After all, it is always the man, not the machine, who takes the burden.

The solitary motorist does not have to speed along crowded highways at high rates of speed; he does it—or she does it—at personal risk, and for personal pleasure. Nor does this view of the matter detract from the credit due modern woman for her developing powers; but whether the modern woman will aspire to run engines with a string of cars behind her, and a large number of fellow beings to think for, is a question. There is more toil and care in that than modern young persons even might want to assume. M. T. C.

Los Angeles, Calif.